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# Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

wola Center-The Farm and Flock of G. Smith-B. F. Batcheler's Shortoms and Merinos-E. & C. E. Kellogg's

n company with Mr. E. W. Hardy, of leela Center Livingston Co., a visit we made to the farm of Mr. G. W. mith, one of the representative farmers this part of the State. The fact was wanted to see that ram lamb of his om the ewe Lady Azalea, and sired by hort's Diamond, of which we had heard through "On the Wing." After a look wer Mr. Smith's fine orchard, on which good crop of Baldwins was to be seen, cornfields, etc., the flock was driven from pasture. He has a fine party of s, and some good yearlings and lambs. ady Azalea is a ewe noted all over the te, and she is certainly a remarkable By her side was a very stout ram , nearly as big as his mother. He captured and examined. He is as me or four parties. If Diamond can or the raw material. many such lambs as this one his his characteristics.

om here we drove over to the farm Mr. B. F. Batcheler to see his Shortns. He was just putting them into age for the State Fair. The bull now the head of this herd is Young Mary hite 45227, red in color, nearly four theva Rose (Vol. 18), by Duke Gene 2031, and tracing direct to imp. by stock, and neither in size, constituent of the sound constitution of the dinals he breeds from.

Mr. Batcheler has a nice flock of kinos, and his stock ram, from the Kelstock, is a good one. He will be at State Fair. The flock was started In the Hardy flock, and is doing well the care Mr. Batcheler is giving

next call was at the farm of E. & C. E. Kellogg, to have a at their flock. Mr. Kellogg Senior, ed us around, and we had a chance kty of about 20 young rams here that be a prize for the Western trade. Kellogg's flock have very distinct acteristics of their own. They are of in the legs than any flock we of, very stocky built, carrying a deal of style, and in excellent con-The stock rams mostly used in Pedro, Chapman's 28 by Burwell's read "in any except extreme cases." and Dix 80, by General Dix 714. learling ewes sheared at Lansing, which gave a fleece of 16 lbs. 12 days' growth, are growing into aimals. Mr. Kellogg said his sheep look better if they had not been The sheep men are in hopes that ease will not affect them so badly year, and it will not if they apply per remedy this fall.

the sheep business is not so active hight be, Mr. Kellogg has dipped a

little into Shorthorns. He has purchased two heifers from the Batcheler herd, yearlings, one red and the other roan in color. The roan is called Inez, was by Young Mary Duke 45227, dam Sprightly by Oceola 17868. Oceola was by 3d Duke of Hillsdale 9864. The red one is named Roxie 4th, and was sired by Young Mary's Duke 45227, dam Roxie 2d by Oceola 17869. Roxie was by Hotspur 4th 8354, who was by Hotspur 4030, by Duke of Gloster (11383). They are of good size, and will make useful cattle.

In the neighborhood of Oceola Center are a couple of carloads of yearling and two-year-old rams, well bred, of good style and in fine condition, which would be of immense service to the flocks of the West. They can be got at reasonable prices, and even at the present time, when the trade is so depressed, ought to return a fair profit to the shipper. They can be seen at the Messrs. Hardy, B. F. Batcheler, E. & C. E. Kellogg and G. W. Smith's.

### WOOL AND WOOL-GROWING IN TEXAS.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin of the 6th inst., in its comments upon the wool trade, savs:

"Texas wools have become steadily better in quality, and have a promising character. A little more attention to breeding and packing, and Texas wool will rival the Australian."

The improvement noted by our contemporary in the character of Texas wool, is the result of the introduction of well bred stock into that State with which to grade up their native flocks. It has cost the sheep men of that State much time, labor, and money to make this improvement, and now, when they should be reaping a fair reward for their enterprise and skill, they find their calculations completely upset by unfriendly as well as unwise legislation. The sheep interest is one of national importance, and no other is so generally diffused throu hout our States and Territories. Its development in Texas and the southwest has been of great benefit to the people of the United States. The sheep-breeders in the States of Vermont, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and others, have been materially aided in carrying on their business by the demand for improved stock from those States and Territories; the manufacturers are being helped by the production of a class of wool exactly suited to their wants, and within easy access; overed as any lamb we ever saw, consumers are benefited by the producin front is very showy. When it is tion of a better class of woolen goods at bered that he is a late lamb, lower values than ever before known; ped May 11th, his development is while the whole business of the country Merful. He was taken in and put on has been materially aided by the circulascales, and turned the beam at 691 tion of a large amount of money among There is no humbug about this, as the industrial classes, that formerly went weighing was done in the presence of abroad for the purchase of foreign goods

The sheep men of the southwest found and for shearing is the least valuable the sheep of that country a nearly useless animal, ill cared for, and producing a couple or three pounds of wool, such as is imported from the shores of the Mediterranean for the manufacture of the coarser grades of carpets. Under the en couragement of the laws then in existence, they went ahead and developed these is old, and bred on the farm. His sheep into animals that produce some of was Waterloo Duke 34072, out of the highest grades of wool known to manufacturers; and now, when they should be enjoying the fruits of their Mary by Jupiter (2170). He was labor, they find their business suddenly shape, and it will take a good one rendered unremunerative by senseless and best him. The cows in the herd are uncalled for interference by Congress. It yof Young Mary and Phyllis is time this state of affairs should be put the former predominating. Mr. a stop to, and the development of this theler is inbreeding some of his Young great interest helped forward instead of being retarded by unfriendly legislation. for symmetry of form can the most Every American citizen who takes pride observer detect any ill effects in the growth and prosperity of this the stock bred in this way. He says | country, should protest against legisla a fraid of it so long as he is contion that favors the sheep-growers of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope at the expense of our own.

THE entries in the live stock department of the State Fair are as follows: Cattle, 790; horses, 500; sheep, 533; swine, 310. In cattle Jerseys lead in the number of entries, there being 190, of Shorthorns 179, and of Dutch Friesians or Holsteins 179. The Agricultural department will have the largest display it has had for 80 were from Michigan and 43 from Oakseveral years, and Exposition Hall will be well filled. In agricultural implements, andle a number of them. There was poultry, sheep and swine, the exhibition will be very large and complete.

THE BUCKEYE DOWN BINDER.-In a notice of this machine in last issue, a printer's error made us say: "It draws very light, only two horses being necessary to operate it in any extreme cases." The word "except" was omitted before "exlock were No. 11 of their flock, by treme," and the sentence should have

FROM present indications the financial showing of the Illinois State Fair at Chicago, will not be a satisfactory one as compared with that of 1883. On Wednesday the receipts were \$300 less than on by the tariff, which seems to have the same day at last year, and on Thurs hany of the flocks in the State this day they only amounted to \$7,000 against \$17,000 in 1884.

> Texas fever seems to have taken a good hold at Springwells, a suburb of this city, and a number of cows have already died from that

### THE TRI-STATE FAIR.

The Tri-State Fair at Toledo the past week, was, in nearly every respect, a grand success. The weather was very hot on the first three days of the week, and people on all sides were apparently destitute of the energy and enthusiasm that is usually displayed on these occasions; but when the cool breezes of Thursday came there was no lack of life and animation, and the immense crowd of people that could be seen swarming on all parts of the grounds, was sufficient proof that the Toledo Fair was growing in popularity. The managers of this Fair have been untiring in their efforts to make the attractions the present year equal to if not greater than those of any former year. It was announced that the nominees for Vice-President on the Republican and Democratic tickets would attend this year, and accordingly Gov. Hendricks put in an appearance on Wednesday, made a short speech, looked over the grounds, and retired without exciting any great interest. On Thursday there was a larger attendance, and when Gen. Logan arrived at the grounds he was received with cheers and almost every conceivable demonstration of enthusiasm; his speech was-listened to by a vast multitude, and if the ovation on this occasion is an index to the feelings of the people present, we can judge pretty closely how Ohio people feel towards a representative man who advocates tariff to foster home industries.

MAIN HALL.

This hall was used mostly by business men of Toledo, and the vast display of dry goods, clothing, groceries, woodenware, wall decorations, etc., did them credit. There was a fair show of musical instruments. A commendable feature was the running of the light machinery here by a line of shafting. Much pains were taken to make the different quarters in this hall attractive. A large portion of one wing was devoted to garden products, which were mostly exhibited by parties near the city, and the quality of the vegetables was superior to what we had expected to see.

### ART HALL.

This building is, perhaps, as fine as any in this country. Evergreens were used to trim the interior, and when we consider that the walls were covered with beautiful pictures and choice paintings, we must confess that this hall was a very atwhile away a few hours.

THE AQUARIUM.

of the features that attracted much attention was the aquarium situated be tween the main hall and the grand stand. The reservoir looks as though it rested on a solid mass of rocks. There were a number of specimens of the different varieties of the finny tribe, and it was very interesting, as well as amusing, to watch the fish swim around from side to side, evidently disliking their narrow quarters.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To say that there was a large display of implements would be to convey but a faint idea of the large number on the grounds. Acres were completely covered with implements, ranging all the way from a garden-seeder and cultivator to a self-binder and threshing machine, and representing nearly all the leading manufactories of the country. Ohio manufacturers were represented more than the States of Michigan and Indiana, and Ohio justly takes the palm as an agricultural implement State.

## LIVE STOCK.

The show of live stock was not up to what it should be where three great States are represented. Should the society secure in the future as they did this year. free transportation to and from the fair. we have reason to believe that Michigan breeders will turn out and maintain their position among the breeders of the States that compete for honors at this fair. Had it not been for Michigan breeders this year the live stock show the 280 sheep shown 162 were from Michigan, and 154 were from Oakland lambs. County. Of the 192 head of cattle shown land County.

# The various breeds of cattle were fairly

represented by herds and individual ani-

There were only three herds exhibited, but the stock was of excellent quality. A. Hosner, of North Farmington, Mich., exhibited six. Won first premium on bull two years old, second on aged cows and yearling heifers, third premium on herd. D.W. Brown, Tiffin. Ohio, exhibited nine. Won first premium on heifer three years old, heifer two years old, and yearling bull; second on aged bull, bull calf, heifer three years old, heifer calf and herd. G. W. Phifer, Finley, O., exhibited nine. Won first premium on bull three years old, bull calf, cow four years old, heifer one year old, heifer calf and herd.

Herefords. The quality of the Herefords was in the main unusually good. Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, Mich., exhibited 16 head of very fine Herefords. Won first premium on

old heifer, and heifer calf; second on cow Brothers, North Amherst, O., exhibited flocks of Shropshires and Hampshireeight very superior cattle of this breed. but we were unable to get the list of prizes. T. H. Johnson & Son. South Bend. Ind., had five head, and E. Driggs, Palmyra, Mich., 12.

### Holsteins.

R. Seeley & Co., North Farmington, Mich., exhibited eight head. Won first premium on bull two years old, heifer one year old, and herd; second on heifer three years old, heifer two years old and heifer calf. Ogden Cole, Rollin, Mich., nine head. Won first on cow four years old. J. R. Hall Jr., Belleville, O., nine head. Won first on cow three years old. heifer two years old, bull one year old and bull calf; second on bull two years old and cow four years old.

Devons. Breeders of the little reds were out in fair numbers. P. Palmer & Son. Whipple, O., had nine head and won first on aged bull and heifer calf; second on aged cow, heifer calf and bull calf. E. T. Doney, Jackson, Mich., six head. Won second on bull three years old, heifer two years old, and working oxen. J. J. Scarff

& Son, New Carlisle, O., eight head. Won first on yearling bull, bull calf, heifer two years old, aged cow, heifer one year old and on herd. Oscar Cline, Rollin, Mich., had a pair of trained oxen on which he won first. They were beautiful specimens of a cross between the Devon and Shorthorn.

Jerseys. F. H. Johnson & Son, South Bend, Ind., had eight head and won first on herd, Hon. C. Delano, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, had eight, and won first on cow three years old, heifer one year old and heifer calf; second on bull three years old, bull two years old, bull calf and on herd. B. Bullock, Toledo, Ohio, exhibited 14 and won first on bull four years old, cow four years old, and third on herd. J. Heth.

# Wolverine King. HORSES.

The show of horses was unusually large, representatives the draft, general purpose and speed horses being out in full force. H. M. Lord, Bedford, Mich., was out with his Dexter L. C. D. Luce, Monroe, Mich., had one Percheron and one speed horse. D. D. Mitchell, Leslie, tractive and pleasant place in which to had three imported Percheron stallions, and won first on stallion Prince Albert. W. F. Cowan, Jackson, Mich., had three, all of which won prizes in their respec- old, and sow under one year old. Mich., won first with his stallion Gift in the free-for-all race; also second in the 2:40 race. J. C. Deyo, Jackson, Mich., had eleven horses and won first on a pair of five year olds. Mortie, three years old. and single horse; second on general pur-

The show of sheep was very good, although not large in number. Merinos.

pose horse.

R. D. Sly, Clarksfield, Ohio, exhibited 14. Won first premium on yearling ram and ewe lambs. Second premium on ram two years old and ram lambs. D. H. Hawblets, Kellogg & German, Attica. Ohio, exhibited 15. Won second premium on yearling ewes and yearling ram. Sweepstakes on ewe and two lambs. E. Campbell, Pittsfield, Ohio, exhibited 21. Won four first premiums. R. Hathaway, Addison, Mich., exhibited 18 head, Won sweepstakes on ram and five of his get.

Shropshires. S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O., exhibited 19. Won first premium on aged ewe, and ewe lambs. Second premium on aged buck, ram lambs and yearling ewes. Sweepstakes on ewe and two lambs. Longmuir & Mathews, Oakland Co., Mich., exhibited 50. Won second premium on buck one year old and pen of breeding ewes. J. F. Rundel, Birmingham, Mich, exhibited 18. Won first would have been a slim one indeed. Of premium on ram one year old and ram lamb. Second premium on three ewe

## Hampshires.

Mrs. Ann Newton, Pontiac, Mich., exhibited 9. Won first premium on pen of two-year old ewes. Second premium on buck lamb and pen of ewe lambs. Longmuir & Mathews exhibited 5. Won first premium on buck two years old, and buck one year old. Second premium on buck one year old, buck two years old, and second on fat lambs. J. F. Rundel exhibited 11. Won first premium on yearling ewes, three ewe lambs, ram lamb and three fat lambs. Second premium on three ewes two years old, and yearling ewes. Sweepstakes on ram and two of his get. Long Wools.

Mrs. Ann Newton exhibited 12. Won first premium on ram two years old, ram one year old, buck lamb, ewes two years old, ewes one year old and ewe lambs. Sweepstakes on ram and three of his get. ewe and two of her lambs, and flock of ram and five ewes.

## Southdowns.

Longmuir & Mathews exhibited 7. Won

Second premium on aged ewes, pen of four years old, yearling heifer, heifer yearling ewes and buck lamb. In unicalf and bull calf; third on herd. Clough .form evenness and fine proportions, the downs exhibited by J. F. Rundel, of Birmingham, Mich., are well worthy of of tobacco. It was only after a soil had mention. At the head of the flock of Shropshires stands the imported ram General, a sheep of great size for the breed, and well wooled. Then there was a pen of three imported breeding ewes that had each raised a a lamb this season, that will attract the attention and admiration of critical admirers of this breed, now becoming quite popular.

Among the Hamsphires we noticed ram lamb that was not only large but was well wooled; also a pen of yearling ewes of fine style that won the highest honors in their class.

Both these breeds of sheep shown by Mr. Rundel are fully up to the standard, and he informs that they are all eligible to register. Those in quest of such sheep would do well to call on him.

### SWINE.

The show of swine was not large. The number of breeders present was sufficient, but each one seemed to show but a small

### Chester Whites.

S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O., exhibited 21. Won first premium on boar one year old, boar under one year old, sow two years old, and sow with litter of pigs. O. H. Welch. Wakeman. O., exhibited 7. Won first premium on sow one year old, and sow under one year old. Second premium on boar two years old, and sow two years old. J. H. Eaton, Bucyrus, O., exhibited 8. Won first on boar two years old. Second premium on boar one year old, boar under one year old, sow one year old, sow under one year old, sow and litter of pigs. Sweepstakes on herd.

### Poland-Chinas.

T. C. Robinson, Piqua, Ohio, exhibited 5. Won first premium on sow two years old, sow one year old, sow under one year Birmingham, Mich., exhibited a bull, old. Sweepstakes on herd.

### Borkshires.

M. Hebblethwaite. Berlinville. O., ex hibited 27. Won first premium on aged boar, boar one year old, boar under one year old, sow under one year old, and sow and litter of pigs. Second premium on sow one year old, and boar under one year old. Sweepstakes on herd. Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, exhibited 5. Won first premium on sow two years old, and sow one year old. Second premium on boar over two years

## TOBACCO GROWING.

Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walk erville, Ont., Try it on their Farm.

Last week we crossed the Detroit River

to have a look at the crop of tobacco

growing upon the Walker farm and which was under process of harvesting. The land selected for the test was just south of the large feeding barns, and consists of 30 acres of level, rich soil. When it was decided to try the experiment of raising tobacco, a young man from the Connecticut Valley, Mr. Wm. Barnard, was brought out to superintend the work. The 30 acres were thoroughly worked, and fertilized with about 40 loads of manure to the acre. The seed, raised in Connecticut from imported Havana seed, was then sown broadcast in hot beds under glass about April 1st. About June 1st they were transplanted to the ground prepared for them, and placed three feet apart in the rows, and two feet apart in the hills. In transplanting a couple of tablespoonful of phosphate were placed in each hill: otherwise the plants were handled just like cabbage plants. About the 25th of August the plants were in shape for securing, and harvesting them was began. Previous to this five large barns, or store houses, had been built, every third board on which is on hinges, so that it can be thrown open and secure a free circulation of air while the plants are curing. The plants are of the body, they should be elastic and seized by the stalk, bent over carefully, and a single blow of a peculiarly shaped hatchet severs them from the root. They are then placed in rows to wilt, after which they are loaded upon wagons and carried to the barns. Here the plants are hung on stringers, one tier above another. until the building is filled from too to bottom, but yet so arranged that the air can circulate all through the plants. Here they will be left until about October 1st. when, choosing a damp day when the dried leaves will not crumble, they will be stripped from the stalks and placed in | it. In the North Devon you have great bundles of ten or twelve pounds each. During the winter months these will all be gone over, and each leaf assorted according to its quality and condition. The different grades will be placed in packages of three or four hundred pounds, and world over, whether made from corn, subjected to a heavy pressure. They are then in condition to place in the market. | the difference in quality depends largely Of course these details are roughly given, and do not fully cover all the work necessary to grow, harvest, cure and assort a crop of tobacco. Mr. Barnard says he will not be able to

bull three years old, bull calf, three year Won first pre nium on pen of ewe lambs. first three or four crops would be rather spring, as it has a zigzag shape when con-

coarse and deficient in flavor. The soil was strong, and he had never seen a more beautiful lot of plants, or a field in which they were so evenly grown. But all natural soils, he said, gave a poor quality been exhausted of its natural constituents by years of cultivation, that good tobacco could be grown upon it. He could then use artificial fertilizers and secure fine flavored tobacco. Tobacco is a strong growing plant, and quickly exhausts a soil in which it is cultivated, and Mr. Barnard thinks a few crops will put the land in such shape as to enable him to grow a fine article.

The plant, like all others that are cul tivated by mar, has its enemies; cutworms like green tobacco, so do grasshoppers, and the tobacco worm, which looks like those frightful worms found upon tomato vines, prefers tobacco to anything else. The plant is tender, and a frost is certain death to it, hence it is not put in the open ground until all danger of a late frost is past, and the ground is warm enough to suit its constitution. The crop is one requiring constant care, as a torn leaf, or one with a few holes eaten in it, is put into the lowest grade, the holes unfitting it for the cigar-maker to use as a binder or wrapper, for which the best leaves are required. In harvesting, curing and stripping, the greatest care is necessary on the part of those handling it. If the present crop gives assurance of future success, about one hundred acres will be grown next year, and the industry made permanent one upon this farm.

### HOW SHALL WE JUDGE THE QUALITY OF BEEF CATTLE?

Since the days in which we began to make inquiries in regard to the different breeds of cattle, their distinct characteristics, their desirable as well as objectionable features, we have heard it urged that there were certain external indications that could be depended upon with unerring certainty, by which we could judge of the quality of the meat an animal carried. We have given the matter more thought of late, and the more we have thought upon the subject, the more we have doubted the correctness of the theory. There are so many things that go together to make up superior quality of meat, that we have sometimes felt like denouncing the old theories of handling and touch as false-or at least partially

In the first place it is a recognized fact that superior quality must be inherited. In the days of the ancients, the flesh of the ox, as compared with the present time, was rarely used for food. The ox was used as a beast of burden, was ridden and harnessed to the plow; was an object of worship, and his portrait was used to adorn the coin. We have in fact great reason to believe that it was not until the eighteenth century, when great attention was paid to improvement in agriculture, that much stress was laid upon the quality of meat. For a few centuries previous to this, the cattle of Great Britain were undergoing a process of improvement in their native wild climate, while luxuriating in rich pastures, and enjoying rest

and quiet that is only found where feed is abundant. As proof of the assertion that quality must be inherited, we wish any one who doubts to take a piece of meat from a well fatted Devon ox, or cow, and notice that the fat is not intermixed with the lean, is not what is termed marbled. The Devon is known as possessing great activity, also great strength. Then take a piece of meat from a quietly disposed, well fatted Shorthorn or Hereford, and there will be an admixture of fat and lean, or the meat will be well marbled. Now then we will notice the external appearance of the animals before being killed. We are told that an animal must be a good handler; that is, have a mellow hide, well covered with a thick mossy coat of fine hair, and that when the fingers are pressed on the meaty portions spring into position after raising the hand. All of these conditions will be found in the Devon as well as the Shorthorn, and yet the meat of the Devon will not be marbled, while that of the Shorthorn will be. Fat is elastic, and can be felt beneath the skin of one animal as well as another. Some will say they can tell by the hair, for if it is soft and fine, the meat is all right. Well, feel of a deer it has soft fine hair and yet very dry meat. But some will say give me long fine hair and mellow skin, and you will have found length of hair, and yet the meat is not well marbled.

In the second place, surrounding circumstances have much to do with quality of meat. We will state that fat is fat the oats, grass or any other substance, and upon the fat being well distributed in the cellular tissues. The body is made up of muscles. In the human body there are about four hundred muscles, in cattle there are some less. The muscles are second premium on ram two years old. decide upon the quality of the crop until made up of a union of a thousand of J. B. Falter, Corruther, O., exhibited 18. it is cured. His impression was that the fibres, each of these acting like a spiral

tracted. When the animal is in motion these muscles are constantly contracting and expanding. The animal nourishment is carried to these cellular tissues by means of very small veins. If the animal is not vigorously exercised, fatty substances carried in the blood will be retained in the muscles, and the animal when slaughtered will have an admix ture of fat and lean, and there will be a watery substance sometimes called juice: but if the animal has been vigorously exercised, the contracting of the muscles will have either forced the fatty substance away from them, or consumed it, and there will be neither fat or juice in the muscles. All animals given to vigorous exercise are very hard to fat, as proof of which the thoroughbred horse serve as a good illustration.

### PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Continuing our drive from John W.

Foster's farm in Flint, we hastened on to

### Our Correspondent Continues his trip in Genesee County and Completes it.

the "Corners" at Richfield Centre, where we were met by Mr. John Good, and accepted his warm greetings, hospitality and ge nial companionship during our limited stay. He has a level fine farm of 100 acres, rich soil, well worked and fenced, good house and barns, and is an enthusiast on Shorthorns: the breeding of which has taken much of his attention since his residence in Michigan. In fact he is the pioneer in them here, and through the keeping of a thoroughbred bull all the time, has aided and extended a feeling in grading up, that has largely benefited the farmers who have profited by his influence and example, for he thoroughly believes that high breeding is just as essential in the dairy cow and bullock for feeding, as in the race horse, and when breeders realize this they will accomplish the best results. At the head of his herd stands the noble five-year-old Baron Booth, by Lord Aberdeen 3481, out of Princess 2d, by imp. Knight of Warlaby (29014), etc., tracing to Duchess by Wellington (683). Lord Aberdeen was one of the noted prize winners in Canada, and received awards at the Centennial, at Philadelphia, in 1876. At the Hamilton sale of Shorthorns in Kentucky, June 12 and 14, he purchased the Baron Bates 14th (Vol. 26 A. H. B). He is red and white. was calved in December, 1883, and was bred by A. L. Hamilton of Lexington Ky.; is a promising animal as well as rich in pedigree, and we congratulate Mr G. in his pluck in attending this sale (the only Michigan breeder t success in getting this prize. He was got by Barrington Duke 37622, out of Lady Bates 13th, by 10th Earl of Oxford 14161, running to imp. Filbert, who was imported by the late R. A. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Ky. She was one of the best bred cows imported by him, and from her descended all the noted Lady Bates and Bell Duchess families, that were the dams of the Baron Bates bulls, universally popular sires. Some of the stock in the herd, among the 15 females. we find trace to the breeding of Wm. Whitfield, Waterford, Oakland Co., for years a prominent breeder. There are seven young bulls on sale in the herd. We find in our trips so many farmers who have rich and productive farms, so many breeders who have herds and flocks of such pedigree and individual merit, that Mr. Good must pardon us for tracing only the breeding of the 20th Duchess of Gloster among the females of the herd. She was bred by G. S. Shaw. of Durham Co., Ont., calved in July, 1876, and is a rich red roan in color. She was got by New Year's Boy 17817, out of 12th Duchess of Gloster, by Champion of England (17526), bred by A. Cruikshank. This 12th Duchess of Gloster was imported from the herd of A. Cruiksh tak, of Sittyton, Aberdeen, Scotland, who has bred and owned so many noted Shorthorns. The 20th Duchess of Gloster won the following prizes in 1878: First prize at the Great Central Exhibition at Guelph; first at the Great Central Fair at Hamilton; first at North Riding County of Waterloo, and second at South Riding County of Waterloo Fairs, also first prize State Fair, Detroit, 1880, which shows that she is also an extra good animal besides her good pedigree. In other stock we find a flock of 50 thoroughbred Merinos, some pure Berkshires, a variety of fowls, some roadsters of Henry Clay stock, (the ride behind one of them we shall not forget). Accompanied by Mr. G. we visited a few farmers in this locality. The first called upon was J. L. Root. who has 80 acres of level land, is an enterprising farmer, uses the best sires to be had, believes in high grading, has some Shorthorns that trace to the Wadsworth herd of New York, shows us a handsome eight-year-old roan and a three-year-old red and white, very handsome, and a few good calves, and tells us he has sold two

yearling steers for \$57 each. Farmers, does it pay to let down the fences, and get the services of scrubs? A. B. Cullen owns 200 acres, works hard, has an eye for good stock, has handled them for market several years, feeds a good many during the winter, has

on his farm good high grades, and (Continued on eighth page.)



THE IDEAL FARM HORSE.

In the annual report of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, just received we find an essay on the horse, read by Prof. E. J. McEwan at the Eaton Rapids Farmers' Institute, from which we take the following description of what the Professor thinks constitutes the ideal farm horse:

"The farm horse must be evolved from some of the existing breeds. The general farmer must know definitely what horse will best do all his farm work, and then, in the light of modern scientific breeding, he can produce him. What then is the ideal farm horse? The small, compact, clean cut, wide awake, Percheron, small sized English draft, or Clydesdale, the largest and strongest thoroughbreds, hunters and trotters, if quiet, and the good, old fashioned Morgan of great size will do farm work, and always sell; but none of these is the ideal farm horse. He must combine the warm, courageous, enduring blood of the thoroughbred or trotter, the coolness and patience of the Percheron, the solid resoluteness, docility, and intelligence of the Clydesdale, and the size, style, action, and color of the Cleveland Bay. He must have both the power and the will to do what is demanded of him. His power will come from his physical conformation. He must be good for a long day's or month's journey, or for a heavy load on a steep hill. He must be able, in span, to do the plowing, haul the cord-wood, and go to mill, to church, or to town at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. With plenty of bone and muscle, he must be symmetrical all over, elegant and stylish, with action high and trappy, a stalwart, slinging walk of five miles an hour, and a good swinging, vigorous, determined trot equal to a four minute gait. He must be sixteen hands or more in height, and weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, a snug, compact, heavy body, on legs not too long. A medium sized, bony head, expressive, without coarseness, or clubbishness, full between the eves, with straight profile, and full, bright, hazel eves and slim pointed ears, should be set on a neck of good length and finely arched crest. The shoulder should be thick at the point, strong at the top, oblique and long, with high withers. The chest should be deep, low down between the arms. The barrel deep, round, and not tucked up in the flank, should carry out level on the rump, with the tail set on high, and slightly arching. The back should be straight, firm, and strong, joined to the rump by an even mass of muscle, with powerful loin, and long, broad quarters and thigh, well muscled down toward the hock. The leg should be broad and flat with long, strong joints, bone as dense as ivory, sinews like steel, short, slanting, elastic pastern, and round, open-heeled hoof, dark colored, fine grained and smooth. The horse's wind must be strong and his digestion perfect. He should be bay, brown, chestnut, black, dark-grey or roan; bay is the best of all colors, not fading in the sun; and he should be free from objectionable white markings. He may be taller and heavier than this ideal, but not smaller nor lighter. While strength is not always governed by size, there are times in almost all farm work when the dead weight thrown into the collar is of quite as much value as nervous force. His carriage must be lofty and gay, his form smooth and shapely all around, and his appearance attractive at rest or in motion. He should be handsome, and be proud of it. He should impress you, not as specially adapted to one thing, the race course, the plow, the heavy load, but as suited to the various uses to which the farmer may put himto pull the plow, to feel at home on the reaper or threshing machine, trot off smartly with the family carriage or the little road wagon, walk briskly with the load of hay to the barn, or of grain to market, or carry a man proudly on his

"The will to do depends on what we may call the horse's moral qualities or instincts. He must possess intelligence, courage, be easily controllable, never skittish, nervous, or flighty. A cowardly herse, like a cowardly man, that smells the battle afar off and stops there is good for nothing. With gentle disposition, fine temperament, and sagacity, there must be docility, patience, spirit, and resoluteness.

"The most valuable gait for the farm horse, as, indeed, for any horse used for economic purposes, is the walk; and it is the most neglected. The lazy, dull, sluggish, slow walker has no place on the farm. A careful estimate of the time spent by the farm team on the walk, at the plow, harrow, seeder, planter, cultivator, reaper, mower, or the farm wagon. will prove the value of a fast walker. Only in the family carriage, single buggy, empty wagen, or under the saddle, does the farm horse go off the walk, and here he can rest without so much loss if he walks rapidly. A fast walker will go five miles an hour, a slow walker three-a difference of 40 per cent. Compute the loss of time and money, especially in hurrying times like having or harvest, when the work of several men depends on the movement of a single team, or when you are cultivating short rows of corn or raking hay, where the horse must turn about every few minutes, and you will lose all patience with the horse that considers a gait of more than two miles an hour, or more than four turnings about between breakfast and dinner, unorthodox. Almost everything is going now at steam engine rates, and the horse must approach this rate of speed to be service able or bring the cash.

"While the horse thus described is the ideal farm horse, he is also in great demand in the cities, at big prices, to draw the gentleman's family carriage, and is known as the 'coacher' or 'park horse."

THE pacing match for five thousand dollars between Johnson and Richball, at the Minneapolis Fair, was won by Johnson, who took the first and third heats. The time was good, but not remarkable.

A DISEASE called the Texas itch has made its appearance in the neighborhood five miles east of Brunswick, Mo. One farmer lost four head of horses by it and has others affected. It has also attacked a horse belonging to a neighbor. The animals in their agony rub themselves violently against trees, fences and every object offering the necessary resistance until they are completely divested of hair, then become covered with sores, and after lingering in misery for weeks, final ly die of exhaustion, apparently. No remedy has been found to cure or check the malady, and in order to effectually stamp it out and prevent its spreading, the farmers in that vicinity have determined to kill every horse found with the disorder.

WE have received from the publisher M. T. Richardson of No. 7 Warren St., N. Y., a copy of a little work of fifty odd pages with the title "How to Tell the Age of a Horse." It is by Prof. J. M. Heard, member of the Royal College of Veterinof Veterinary Surgeons. In it are illustrations showing the shape of the teeth of the horse from three and a half years up te twenty years of age. Such precise directions are given that by examining and comparing these engravings with the teeth, almost any one may soon become expert in telling the age of a horse. A chapter on horse character, or how to tell whether a horse is kind and gentle or ugly and vicious, is a valuable feature of the book. It is neatly printed, bound in cloth, and sells at 30 cents.

THE Owosso Times has been summar zing some of the recent performances of Louis Napoleon stock on the track, and gives the following items:

Myrtie, by Louis Napoleon, won 26 Myrtie, by Louis Napoleon, won 2d money, Aug. 19th, at Quincy, Ill., finish-ing 2d in each heat. Burnside, by Louis Napoleon, divided 1st money in her race at Richmond, Macomb county, last week. comb county, last week.
Sirocco, 5 year-old grandson of Louis
Napoleon, Aug. 19th, at Quincy, Ill., finished in his 1st race 3, 2, 2, 2, 2.

A. G. Dewey, 3 year-old grandson of Louis Napoleon, won 1st money Quincy, Ill., Aug. 21, in 3 year-old race of ½ mile heats; time, 1:22½, 1:22½, 1:19½. Fugue, 4 year-old sister of Dewey & tewart's Furor, won the 2:27 race at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 26th, finishing, 1, 4, 1, 1, time 2:26, 2:261, 2:241, 2:261, 2:261, 2:261, 2:241, 2:261, 2:261 Also won the Association stakes of \$10 t same place on 27th inst., finishing, 1, 1 2, 1, time, 2:32, 2:32‡, 2:32, track heavy.

### Horse Gossip.

Mg. PIERRE LORILLARD has broken up h English stable, and his horses have been re urned to this country.

JAY-EVE-SEE and Phallas have made sever attempts to beat their records the past week, but without any show of success.

MR. ROBERT PREWITT, of Kentucky, ha lost a promising three year-old filly by Gov Sprague, dam Pauline, by Ashland Chief. Sh. was known as Pauline Sprague.

AT Wheeling, West Virginia, the chestnu gelding Jordan, owned by D. J. Campau, of this city, won the 2:25 race, taking the first second and fourth heats. The time was 2:25, 2:25, 2:27 and 2:291/2. Jordan was the favorite in the pools before the start, selling at \$10 to \$5 on the field. There were nine starters.

THE Western Agriculturist is responsible for the following: "It is a well authenticated fact that the Percheron horses in France all have more or less Boulonnais blood in them peir little stud books to the contrary notwit standing, as the Boulonnais horse is the pro genitor of all the breeds of draft horses in the world." This is what some people will pro nounce unadulterated cheek.

AT Narragansett Park, Providence, las week, in the free-for-all pacers purse, the en tries included Westmont, Jewett and Billy & Westmont won in three straight heats, time 2:15%, 2:1814 and 2:18%. The 2:17 race was won by Harry Wilkes, the favorite, but it took six heats to decide the race. The other starters were Clemmie G., Phyllis and Majolica, and they were placed in the order named. The time was 2:15%, 2:19% 2:16%, 2:17 1-4, 2:16%, and 2:21. During thi meeting the driver Hollis, who was behind Montgomery in the 2:23 race, was suspended for dishonesty, and the owner of the horse

THE August number of Wallace's Monthly akes occasion to abuse the Percheron Stu Book, as founded upon fraud and fictitiou pedigrees. It says: "It clearly shows what nfamous frauds the draft horse stud books of France are going to be, and is enough to con vince the dumbest man in America that a reg istration in those works can accomplish noth ing but the deception of the uninformed.' Mr. Wallace is accused of the same kind of business in compiling his trotting horse Regis ters, and, as he claims, always wrongfully. It is just as probable that the charges of fraud in the case of the Percheron Stud Book are no more correct than in his own. He should ex ercise a little of the charity and faith in human nature that his friends have had to exercise in his behalf.

AT the National Trotting Horse Breeders Association meeting in New York last week the bay filly Early Dawn, by George Wilkes, dam Mambrino Chief, won the Wilson stallio race, single mile, in 2:261/4. The race was for foals of 1880, (only for stallions subscribed for), at \$150 each, with \$3,200 added subscribed fo sires, and the total value of the stakes was \$9,400. The four competitors of Early Dawn were distanced. The filly trotted around her eaders at the quarter, and opened a long gap to the upper turn. From there on the gap was widened and the last horse was nearly a quarter of a mile in the rear when the mile was fin ished. The performance created great excitement. Veteran horsemen look upon the winner as having a great future. The track was slow. Half an hour later Early Dawn trotted an exhibition mile in 2:221/4. She is owned by Dr. S. Price.

For three years Mr. R. C. Wright, of Gaston, N. C., has been an intense sufferer from Rheunatism. His friend, J. W. Warwick, of Peters ourg, Va., writes: "Before the first bottle of ATHLOPHOROS was finished he was able to walk, and now goes about all over his farm." In this case, which the friends of Mr. Wright egarded as desperate, a test was made of ATHLOPHOROS. It surprised friends and patient by its prompt and thorough action on the blood and diseased parts, and won the em phatic opinion that it was truly a specific for



The Scouring of Wool Where Grown We have made frequent reference to the complaints of manufacturers as to the loss to which they are subjected, growing out of the condition of the wool placed upon the market. Those among them, especially, who have come from Europe, transplanting their industries to this side of the water, are very bitter in their comparisons. One of the most successful of these, an Englishman, said to us within a week: "The manner in which I am compelled to buy my wool in this country subjects me to great loss. You have few or no scourers here whose brand on a wool sack is unquestioned. Consequently, I am obliged to buy the wool I need with five or seven sorts in a bag, and lose, on the sorts I cannot use, half my profit in the start. In Liverpool, I could go to my broker, and buy exactly ary Surgeons, London, and Professor of the wool I wanted to work, and could Clinical Surgery in the New York College | calculate my loss in sorting or consumption to a penny. One of my greatest drawbacks is my constant loss from the large per cent. of my wool I cannot use, and so sell at great loss."

There are before us as we write, two letters upon the topic we are discussing, both received within thirty days. One is from the President of a State Wool Growers' Association not second to any in importance in the Union. This writer has been a sheep breeder and wool grow er all his life. He has had more than any other one man, perhaps, to do with the introduction of the best Merino blood into Australia and Japan, as well as into the States and territories of the West, and is a man of experience, judgment, and sagacity.

The other is from a gentleman for many years one of the most successful woolen manufacturers in this country, and now also a shepherd in the far west whose flocks of Merinos number fifty thousand head.

Both of these gentlemen refer to the subject matter of our present writing. We will give the language of the latter, and it is in substance identical with that of the other gentleman of whom we speak. He says:

"My long experience as a manufacturer, and now my extended interests as a wool grower, have taught me that the best results, pecuniary and otherwise, to both classes of which I am a representative, must come to us by an entire change in our methods of putting our wool upon the market. We must follow the perfect ed system of Europe, England especially where the manufacturer is able to secure from his broker the exact grades of wool he wants, no other, no more. There is then to him no waste, no loss no disap pointment. Of the value of such an exper ence, I can speak as a manufacturer.

"And now, for the past five years, I can speak as well from a wool grower's stand point. If my wool, and that of my neighbors, left us after careful sorting and scouring, we would save, first, a very large sum in transportation on the woo that leaves this shipping point-at least fifty thousand dollars per annum, as the impurities, from 40 to 75 per cent., would be left behind in the scouring. We should have no trouble with middle-men as we should know in just what condition our wool was, as it left our hands; and in that shape it would go into the hands of the mill men direct. Of course such a scheme would require, at the source of supply of the raw material, a well ap pointed, systematic working establishment of competent experts, as sorters scourers, and packers. It would require also, such a sense of honor on the part of the managers as exists among the stand ard wool scourers of England, whose brands of class, sort, or grade, are no more a matter of question among manufacturers there, than is a Bank of Eng land note. This plan is perfectly feasi ble, and must be adopted, if satisfactory relations are ever to be established between American wool growers and wool manufacturers."

We have submitted these views, thus expressed by these two wool growers, to manufacturer whose record in a wooler mill in Connecticut is one of the brightest features in successful woolen manufacturing in this country; and who, were we to give his name, would be accorded the first place as an authority in such matters. He said in comment:

"My observation in Europe, and experience here, lead me to indorse most neartily the views of these men engaged in wool growing. And having been for more than forty years connected with the the best class of woolen manufacture. feel that I can say, that the highest results in woolen manufacture can never be secured in this country until the manufacturer can go into the market and unhesitatingly buy the marked grade of the wool he wants, without a question as to its character and uniformity. More than by any other one thing would such a con dition of the market put money in the pocket of the manufacturer, and aid him to achieve the best and most desired results in the class of goods he would be able to put upon the market."

We have been to some trouble to se others than the above, and two of the oldest and most successful mill men in Massachusetts said to us(and each of them has threescore and ten years, and to-day are using 20,000 pounds of wool per day) "If we could buy our wool sorted and scoured, upon honor, so that our supplies should come to us from sources we need not question, we would buy no more wool in grease. Our present methods are most unreliable, unsatisfactory, and unprofit-

It seems to us that the evidence we hav cited is very potential for extensive and radical changes in the interests of both grower and consumer. We certainly could not find more competent evidence than we have given. The five gentlemen whom we have quoted are all personally known to us, and we know no better authority. Such unanimity of opinion has great weight, and deserves such consideration as shall result in prompt and effectual action and remedy.-C. Jenks, in Rural World.

Orchard Grass. Concerning this grass, so much inquired about, the New England Farmer says:

"Orchard grass will grow anywhere that timothy or clover will grow. It will hold in longer than timothy, but will rarely produce a single cutting equal to timothy when the latter is given a favorable opportunity. Orchard grass inclines to grow in tufts, a single plant sometimes covering over a large space, but it never spreads, like June grass or like quack grass, by underground stems. Grasses that grow in tufts, so far as we have observed, are frequently deficient in stem growth, but excel in the production of leaves below or around the stems. The chief value of orchard grass, taking the season through, is in its under growth of leaves, and those who look for the crop in its stems and heads are often disappointed. A farmer who aims to obtain his hav crop at a single cutting, had better not sow orchard grass except in pasture land. Nor is this grass suited to the demands of those who grow hay for the city market. For such the old standard varieties, timothy and ion tract of Chester, in Orange County, N. Y., red top, are to be preferred. Orchard grass should only be grown in mowing fields by those who would like to cut two or three crops per year on the same ground. Nor should its culture ever be attempted by those who cannot be ready to begin having whenever their grass is ready to cut. Orchard grass, like June grass, red clover, and a few other varieties, is full three weeks earlier in ripening than red top and timothy, and unless harvested at the time it is cheap is to curtail expenses. at its best soon becomes hard and innutritious like any other over-ripe grass or straw. Orchard grass has no other de merit. It is a little tender the first year, if sown very late in the autumn. Now to get its full value we must observe its habits and conform to its peculiarities. Red clover is one of our most valuable forage plants, but if we were to attempt to make it take the place of timothy and

ment, we would surely be disappointed. "Orchard grass is adapted to grow in shady fields, and in orchards or forest groves it may occupy comparatively dry land, but for open culture it will pay better on land so moist that continuous growth may be maintained from April to November. In the latitude of Central New England, the first crop will be ready to cut as early as the middle of June every year, in early seasons by the fifth to the tenth, and when the blossoms begin to fall it must be cut without delay. The second growth will start rapidly and will be entirely of leaves, which will lengthen at the rate of an inch per day for a month or more, when the crop should be cut. A third crop will have to be cut or pastured later in the fall, as there will be too much to leave on the ground over winter. Orchard grass will beartop-dressing any time directly after removing a crop, and will pay well for the cost on any moist land. It should not however be sown on land that is too wet, or which is likely to be overflowed or covered by ice in winter.

should give it precisely the same treat-

"The sown crops of this grass make the best hay for cows in milk and for growing stock of any single variety we have ever grown. It is better however, to sow orchard grass with blue grass and red clover. Blue grass or June grass, poa pratensis, will fill the spaces between the orchard grass tufts and help to make a complete sod, while the clover will help make a crop the first and second years be fore the others have reached full maturity. The thicker orchard grass is sown, the less its habit of growing in tufts will be noticed. We never sow less than two bushels per acre, and with it we have usualiy sown a bushel of blue grass, and six to eight nounds of red clover. If one s preparing to try orchard grass, the seed should be sown immediately if to be sown this fall, as it should have time to make sod the first season. The first of Sep ember is as late as we would recommend sowing the seed in autumn, and the first or middle of August would be better in ordinary seasons. Clover could then be own at the same time."

Plain Talk About Bulls.

Why don't farmers take more interest n native cattle and try to improve them? Of the cattle in this country, 75 per cent. are natives. If you have, a "scrub" bull, fatten him and buy a good one. Jersey bull calves can be bought now for \$25: so can Ayrshire bull calves. Either of these breeds will make improvement in a dairy of natives. For butter, Jerseys. For butter and cheese. Ayrshires. For milk. Holsteins, For beef, Shorthorns or Herefords. For milk and beef, Angus or Norfolk, both polled, with more beef than milk. The Guernseys are next to the Jerseys for butter. The Swedish cattle are a combined breed, most remarkable for vigor and leaning to beef. For oxen the Devons are superior, quick, handsome and of gentle nature. A chuckleheaded, poorly built, coarse hided, mean looking bull is a disgrace to any farm, and a bigger one to any farmer. When thoroughbred bulls cost \$100 or more there was, some excuse for such "critters;" but now there is none except that the wner is too stupid or oldfashioned to appreciate an improved animal. A good bull will double the value of his offspring as compared with the average "scrub." 'Oh, yes!" the man says, who pulls down bars to get to his barn, "hearn that afore." Well 'tis true, and has been proved over and over.

In Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. farmers have used Jersey bulls for years. and have so improved their cows that it is a common thing for cows to make from nine to fifteen pounds of butter per week on pasture alone. The cows are marked after the Jerseys but are larger, and are handsome and hardy. In Chautauqua Co., N. Y., years ago all of the calves were killed when born, "deaconed," as the dairy men called it. By a cross of a family of Shorthorns which are good milkers, the stock has been so much improved that it is now profitable to raise the calves and sell them when a few onths old to go west to grow into beef. No doubt a great many are deterred from trying a thoroughbred bull because most persons make too much fuss over them. They are bad pets, and the less they are pampered the better. They should be kept in a thriving condition, and this is all that is required.—Country Home.

Agricultural Items.

THE soil can hardly be too porous or too full of vegetable mould for corn.

IT is said that not over one-half as much sorghum was grown in Kansas this year as there

It is estimated that the average production of maple sugar in the United States is 40,000,-

IT is getting to be well understood that good water is almost as essential as good food to make healthy animals.

THE Canadian Farmer rightly recommends natmeal for feed for cows, saying it is richer than corn meal in albuminoids and fat.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlema who writes from Tennessee, says sorghum is the most valuable stock feed to be had in that section of country. It always grows, and everything, from chickens to mules is fed nd fattened on it. A FEW years ago what is now the great on-

bring readily \$1,000 an acre. Last season on these meadows 120,000 bushels of onlons were grown, which were sold for more than \$125 .-A FARMER whose wagon is 32 years old, and fanning mill 50 years old, though furnished with a new set of improved screens, says that his experience proves tools are not destroyed

THE wintering of sheep depends much on he condition of the flock at the beginning of winter. Sheep that are low in flesh in the fall hardly ever improve, but keep going down hill all along, until before the spring time draws around their pelts are hanging in the shed. See, then, that your flocks are in good condition: and if there are any thin ones among them, separate them from the rest and give them a little grain each day until they have gained their wonted vigor.

SAYS the Pittsburg Stockman: "The day has gone by when size is considered before quality in cattle. The big. rough hulks of enormous weights are passed by in the sale pens for smaller, but smoother and neater cattle. These compactly built, smooth-bodied beeves are subject to less shrinkage both in shipping and turning into beef, requires less feed, and give evidence of possessing a greater hardiless of constitution, and are by all means the most profitable for the farmer to handle."

A FRENCH authority states that carrots give horses new blood, which seems to restore them and they may be justly be claimed as the regenerator of worn-out horses. Carrots are justly considered among the richest vegetables, and their feeding qualities cannot be over-estimated for all kinds of stock, and especially for milch cows. No one needlcomplain of light-colored butter if they thave plenty of carrots to feed their cows. One feed of then often makes a marked difference in the color of the butter. A plentiful supply of them insures

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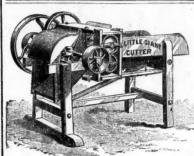


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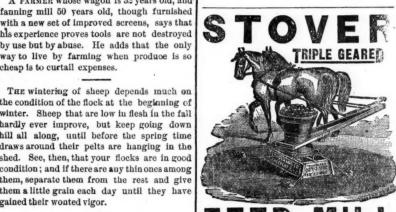


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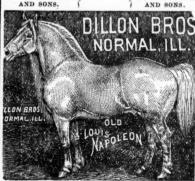
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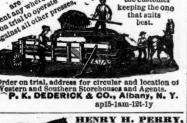
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Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket of 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot Trains run on Central Standard Time Bay City & Saginaw Mail. \*10:50a m Bay City & Ludington Exp \*3:45 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp \*9:55 p m Bay City & Ludington Exp \*13:65a m

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merica, and is universally admitted to be inest Equipped Railroad in the West Through Tickets via this line for sale at all coad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States

## Horticultural.

84

arlor (

When to Plant Trees.

fr. O. A. A. Gardner, Secretary of the county, Kansas, Horticultural gety, reports the following discussion

this subject. fr. Gardner opened the discussion by ing he believed at least four fifths of planting of fruit trees would be betif done in the fall instead of the ing. In fall planting we always have in which to do the work, and usually trees can be bought for the least ney then. When digging trees we alhave more or less loss of rootsme large roots are cut off with the ade, while many of the fibrous roots broken-these wounds must all heal gror callus precaratory to putting out roots. These young rootlets grow slow temperature, hence if we plant nutumn there is usually a period of real weeks of just the right temperane to induce their growth. Trees thus and are in condition to start into leaf dtop growth at the earliest favorable in spring, while those set in the

til young rootlets start and furnish ent for the leaves. Mr. Cheney had been traveling over country most of the time for the past onth, and had noticed the difference time of planting, and in nearly all se fall planting showed the best reis-in many of these cases the trees emed a year ahead of spring planted ees of the same age and quality.

ring must remain dormant, as it were,

Mr. Falconer differed very materially om the gentlemen. He came there irteen years ago and has been carefully ticing the difference between spring d fall planting, and from such observaons and his own experience decidedly efers spring setting. He would get es in the fall and bury them root and o, and in early spring prune the surus top, and cut out with a sharp knife ery root bruised or mangled-cutting om the underside outward-then plant d cultivate well, and the fresh cut roots on callus over and put out new roots. Mr. McBride had observed that damaged

ots should be pruned back to a healthy nt; rather thinks spring planting the t but most farmers are very busy then, d apt to neglect trees till too late for results. Mr. Mosher differed in some respects

m all the gentlemen. Take, for innce, the Black-Cap Raspberries, and utumn set plants will make twice the owth of the spring set. The same is the of drill blackberry plants. Would int peach and apple trees very late; also uld prune bruised roots in the fall. Missouri Pippin, for instance, is very e in ripening its wood, hence should ansplanted very late. Mr. Hodge thought most failures result-

from careless methods of setting out. me dig a hole like a post hole, often upping the trees at the places before gging the holes, and then let them lie posed to wind and sun for hours until les are dug, when the trees are crowdin and set. You cannot even grow od cotton woods in that way.

Mr. Falconer in preparing for setting es, plows furrows as deep as possible, en cross-plows at proper distances. his leaves quite a hole where the furrows Ms. He then sets the tree, carefully orking fine soil among the roots, and erleveling up around the tree, plows, nowing the dirt to the trees, and leavgadead furrow between the rows, to nin off surface water. He uses no spade a good, generous hole, then throws the surface dirt into a little mound the center of the hole, and on this sets roots so the outer ends will incline faward into the soil, and thus be out the way in cultivating close up to the

ration among Fruit Growers in the "Michigan Peach Belt."

L. H. Bailey, of South Haven, in the Merican Cultivator tells what advant-Is have re ulted to the fruit growers in outh Haven and vicinity from combina. on or co-operation.

The eastern shore of Lake Michigan is untages for fruit growing. These adunlages lie in a congenial climate, a of lath. Trays are of very modern invenam and well drained soil, a close maret and in water transportion. Peaches, pples, pears and all ordinary small fruits fee early grown in abundance; but not labout a dozen years ago was any attions growers with an idea to secure the prices. The attempt which was made in this village was the organition of a local pomological society, to hich nearly every grower in the surading country attached himself. Almgh the word "co-operation" probadid not appear in the constitution or Tiams of this young organization, its bject was nothing less than to elicit exeaces and opinions every Monday the concerning the best methods of cul

mit to raise, etc. The earliest result of these discussions ha great improvement in methods of them on separate trays, where they may livation. With the production of betdry uniformly. kimit came the desire for better prices, the next step was the adoption of a dety trade mark which warranted all hit shipped under it. Poor fruit shipped inder this trade mark was liable to con hation. The mark is a red peach with hame of the society printed on one hite of a card, with a guarantee upon the trane. This trade mark was adopted by the leading peach growers, but its ant reiteration of the importance of by shipper. As a consequence, South lyen peaches soon attained a celebrity

EEK.

advanced price. There are, to be sure, several elements

tacit co operation. The very superior coast. - Chicago Times. fruit, outside of methods of marketing, is directly due to it. The pomological society has advertised this section in all manners of wavs until it is known far and wide among fruit dealers and consumers. been paid to visit the place and to write up its fruit interests; accounts of the work of individual growers or of the socirculated among the agricultural press; special advertising bulletins have been is sued by the society. These varied accounts have been drawn "true to life." As a consequence, we have attracted the attention and the presence of fruit growers from all parts of the country, and while all have not grown rich, the major ity at least have made money. The co. operative ideas of the growers of this section have lead to an intensive horticulture, and to advanced methods of dealing

with insect enemies. This illustration may serve as a hint to localities which are especially adapted to Plants or animals may live with very particular industries. There are probably few sections in this country which will vent their dying, but they are kept at a not produce some crop, or some line of crops, in greater quantity and better quality than other kinds. The co-operative plan cannot be expected to make every person within its workings rich, as the common passion demands, for that is a matter dependent upon individual thrift and economy. It can identify any locality with the productions of some superior article, and it can create an increased demand for that article. A co-operative organization might well adopt the maxim, United we stand, divided we fall."

How Raisins are Prepared iu California.

The usual time for pruning raisin vines is in December and January. It may be done at any time after the leaves fall and before the buds start. A second or summer pruning is practised by some. Removing too many of the leaves exposes the berries to sunburn. A low, strong stump, with short spurs, insures a better development of the fruit than does an ampler growth of the vine. Just before the buds start the ground is well plowed, and then irrigated heavily. If a second irrigation can be avoided, the better; if not, there should be given the vines just enough water to ripen the fruit. When the berries take on a clear, white amber color, as they do between the first and middle of September, they are at maturity. To make first-class raisins they must be fully ripe.

The picking of the grapes in done by Chinese and Indians. Some pick by the day, others by the tray. The wages vary from \$1 50 to \$2 per day. Each picker cuts the fruit from two rows of vines as he proceeds. The bunches are placed upon trays-wooden-holding twenty pounds each and set at intervals between final success depends very much on the the rows. Great care must be taken not manner in which it is picked and marketto destroy the bloom with the hands, as ed. This is especially true of strawberthat detracts from the appearance of the ries, which are often sent to market with raisins. Three trays, twenty pounds such an unattractive appearance that each, will make twenty pounds of raisins. | they yield no profit to the grower, and The berries shrink about two thirds in very little pleasure to the consumer. drying. With favorable weather raisins Small fruits should be carefully picked, will cure in about fourteen days. When | and all damaged or worthless berries left showers fall the trays are stacked one out. They should be sent to market in above another, with the sides well pro- clean baskets or boxes, and each of these tected. In this position the fruit will should contain berries of a uniform size stand a heavy rain without detriment. from top to bottom. travs to the sun hastens the evaporation. in a body. This step requires dexterity. each one for himself. A person with An empty tray is inverted upon a full little or no experience should commence one. Four men then turn both trays simultaneously, the full tray becoming the empty one.

Frequently, during the process of drying, the trays are left on the ground between the rows. Sometimes they are disposed in an open space for the full rays of the sun and the sweep of warm air. Mr. Backus arranges his travs around the margin of his vineyard. An early custom was to cure the grapes on the ground itself, turning the bunches by markably endowed with natural ad- hand. Later, they were laid upon paper, then upon boards, then upon frames made

The berries not being of uniform size, it will be readily understood that they cannot dry evenly. But before packing the moisture must be equally diffused, made to combine the efforts of the the fragile stems must be made pliable, that the bunches be not broken in packing, and the aroma of the raisins must be developed. To accomplish this, the trays are placed for a few days in sweat-boxes, several trays in each box. The fruit is then in fine condition for the ultimate step-packing. Before this is taken, the raisins are assorted into classes, called 'layers," "London layers" and "loose Muscatels," From the last grade the small, seedless raisins, and classes them hing and of marketing fruits, of fight- as "seedless Sultanas," though grown theects and also the best varieties of on Muscat vines. Before turning the trays, some parties remove the clusters which make London layers, and place

After the distribution into classes, the raisins are weighed into parcels of five pounds each. The packer puts these into a mould and places them in a lever press until they are suitably compact. Then he drops them, wrapped in fine white paper, into the box in which they are to go to market. Boxes are graded into sizes, holding two and a half, five, ten and twenty pounds. The last are known as Retinfluence was soon to be seen in whole boxes. They contain four of the equality and manner of packing of all five-pound packages. In the smaller

his piped from this section. The con- boxes the layers are separated by paper. California raisin-makers are learning hat care and supreme honesty in the that vines allowed to overbear produce Paking of fruit impressed the fact upon an inferior quality of raisins. A larger size and higher flavor are obtained when they mature only a limited number of the Chicago market. Other shipping clusters. The man who took the prethouses. The price currents of the Chi Philadelphia, a vineyardist of Malaga, markets give Michigan peaches— does not permit his vines to exceed two now too much fruit.

the exclusive product of the "Fruit Belt' pounds of grapes each. His best raisins By the by, what a striking illustration Nevada mountains was reached, when. -a separate quotation, and always at an | sell for \$5 per box in Malaga. His \$1 | of the influence of hybridization or crossgrade is the quality imported so largely fertilization have these white grapes afinto the United States, and is said to be forded us! The time was, within our which unite to advance the quotations of equal to the average California raisin. recollection, when this process was lookthe fruit belt peaches, but aside from the The inference is plain. Some fifty or ed upon as a chimera of zeal without matter of quick transportation these ele- sixty varieties of table grapes of large knowledge, but which is to go on improvments are all the results of avowed or size and of fine flavor are grown on this ing our grapes until every section of our

### Raising Small Fruits.

Mr. Matthew Crawford read a paper on the above subject before the Turnbull Co., Ohio, Horticultural Society, from

Correspondents of Chicago papers have which we make the following extracts: "Small fruit plants are set out for a special work-that is to send their roots through every inch of the soil in search ciety have been widely and persistently of plant food, and, having found it, to change it into fruit. Our part is to prepare the soil, set out the plants and see that they have the best possible opportunity to do their work. Last of all we secure the crop. Plant food, to be available, must be dissolved in water, and within reach of the roots. For this reason we pulverize the soil to a good depth and endeavor to keep it moist, so that the roots may readily extend in every direction. That the plant may work to the best possible advantage, the soil should contain an abundance of food for it. To provide this food we enrich the soil. little nourishment, just enough to preloss to the owner. Who would think of employing a man and keeping him idle most of the time for want of proper tools and materials? When you hire a brick. layer at \$4 per day, you employ a cheaper man to carry the brick and mortar. Of course the bricklayer could do it just as well, but you do not want his valuable time spent in that way. So when you! employ a strawberry plant to make fruit you should see that the raw material is year's crop. put within its reach. Spending valuable time and labor in cultivating poor land is one of the most seri ous mistakes ever made by tillers of the soil. After preparing the soil and set ting out the plants we must see that they are kept growing without hindrance of any kind. All our small fruits, except the grape, do best in a comparatively cool, moist soil, and in a situation that is somewhat sheltered and not exposed to the full glare of the sun. Plants are hindered in their growth in various ways as by weeds, drouth, and want of air at the roots. Allowing weeds to grow among our plants to rob them of food and moisture, is almost as unwise as cultivating poor soil. One would scarcely expect a manufacturer to erect a building, fill it with tools and material, hire his employes, and then invite all the loafers in the community to come and use

his material and appliances for their own selfish ends, and yet this would be just about as wise as allowing weeds in growing crops. While we cannot produce rain at will, we can to a great extent, by frequent stirring of the surface and by mulching, prevent the evaporation of moisture from the soil; this same stirring keeps the surface loose and admits air to the roots. After having grown the crop,

It has been learned that to incline the | "No part of fruit culture is of more importance than a knowledge of varieties. When about half dry the fruit is turned and this must be learned, in part, by in a small way, and confine himself mainly to such varieties as are known to do one would "prove all things, hold fast that which is good," nurserymen would receive fewer curses and fruit growers more money. As a rule, every one should raise his own plants, except new varieties which he wishes to test. In this way he is sure of having plants fresh, well grown

and true to name, besides saving heavy express charges." President Wilder on New Fruits. President Wilder contributes to the Country Gentleman the following notes

on new varieties of fruits: The Primo strawberry is large and uniform, bright, late and very good. The Prince (of berries) makes good stools, with high-flavored, very good to best, excellent are promising, and Bouquet especially so, for its aromatic true strawberry flavor.

Of raspberries, the Marlboro, of which you have spoken, I have to state that and if desired, three periods of natural plants sent me for trial last May came into fruit July 10th, and bore some through the month; a very robust and free grower, with numerous shoots, one of which is Riverside Packing Company selects the more than six feet in height. I hope it may prove to be a good acquisition, but it will require good characteristics to surpass the Franconia, Knevett and other well approved kinds. Cuthbert does well, and so does Caroline, a true hybrid, which possesses the wood and foliage of the Caps. with the color, texture and flavor of the Brinckle.

Of blackberries, Early Harvest is two weeks ahead of any other, and Dorchester the sweetest I possess. Ancient Briton is a hardy, very prolific and good sort. Grapes are looking remarkably well. Moore's and Worden are now coloring, the last a noble vine, surpassing its mother Concord in growth and beauty. Of dark varieties, Brighton, Harry and Wilder are my favorites, but the Concord. when well ripened, is very good. Of the reds, Lindley, Jefferson and Iona, all agra, Prentiss and Pocklington are competing for prizes, and Duchess and Lady Washington, though later, are noble washington, though the market. Other shipping clusters. The man who took the pre-washington, though the most vigorous sort I point of elevation to another, following the shore adopted similar mium at the Centennial Exposition at vines, the latter the most vigorous sort I point of elevation to another, following the shore adopted similar mium at the Centennial Exposition at vines, the latter the most vigorous sort I point of elevation to another, following possess, and although twice thinned, has

immense domain, wherever the grape will grow, shall be furnished with varieties suited to their several localities, equal in size, beauty and richness to any now grown under glass.

These are the means that help pature. and great as have been the attainments in our day, they are but the dawnings of universal improvement in our fruits. Improvement is the order of Providence, and by the judicious practice of this art we shall ultimately arrive at a time when perfection, rather than the exception will be the rule in our fruits. This leads me to say that though this influence is potent on the seed in producing a new generation, I have yet to see that the form, texture and flavor of the mother growing fruit is affected by it, as now supposed by some. But as we know something of the influence of pollen on the seed-coat of beans, corn, &c., and as these statements are made and corroborated by means of large opportunities, we are bound to give respectful consideration to them, and if my life is spared, I will test their correctness.

### Horticultural Notes.

An Orange County, N. Y., farmer has grown hree acres of sunflowers.

WESTERN New York expects to market four million barrels of apples this year.

this season will be about 330,000 bushels, a decrease of about 70,000 bushels from last To "bring forth an hundred fold" seem the prerogative of weeds as well as more

valuable plants. Dr. Sturtevant estimates

that the seeds on a single large plant of pursane or "pusley," numbered over two million A CELLAR is the worst possible place store fruits in. As every cellar is below the surface, it is more or less damp, if not artificial-

y heated, and artificial heat is expensive, and

dampness is strongly antagonistic to safe

keeping of any vegetable matter. FRUIT growing does not require a great outwork connected with it; and for this reason it is a suitable occupation for those who are not able to engage in farming, market gardening,

An Indiana fruit grower reports he saved his strawberries from the frosts last spring by having ready brush heaps, straw and coal tar, prepared beforehand. When a frost was expected he lighted these heaps about midnight, and kept them smoking till sunrise, wetting the straw to make the smoke as dense as pos-

Woop ashes are needed on almost all old apple orchards. Lack of potash is in very many cases the cause of unfruitfulness. Every year's growth of any tree locks up a certain amount of potash, and the apple wood, as every housewife knows, is richer in potash than any other. An immense amount of potash is used up in making the annual crop o leaves, most of which when they drop off are. in exposed situations, blown away and lost. Then the fruit itself requires potash to mature t. With all these demands the tree canno comply. The leaves must come every year but there is none to spare for fruit, and little for new wood. Therefore do not waste the ashes, but apply them to the orchard.

THE best manner of keeping grapes fresh for winter use is that method pursued in Spain; open-mouthed stoneware jars, laying dry fresh hard-wood sawdust between then so thickly as to fill up all interstices then to place the jars in a cool and even atmosphere, excluding all light. This method is more laborious but better than the practic well in all soils and localities. If every of the Italians and French, which merely consists of hanging the grapes in a dark room subject to a slight current of heated air. Thus the grapes are partially dried, and though sweetened by the process, lose their freshne and part of their flavor.

# Apiarian.

Migratory Bee-Keeping.

Messrs, Baldridge & Flanagan of St Charles, Ill., last November shipped to near New Orleans 300 colonies of bees. The plan was to keep them there at work till about the second week of June, then plenty of trusses and fruit, handsome and ship them to Kane Co., Ill., to feed upon white clover, etc., until August 1; then for home use. Mrs. Garfield and Jewell move them to St. Clair Co. to gather honey from heart's ease. Spanish needle etc., until cold weather. It is expected to secure three distinct honey seasons. increase. Besides the advantage of an early honey crop, it is thought that in the mild climate of Louisiana there will be little if any loss in wintering. The bees wintered without loss, but the extreme wet weather along the lower Mississippi greatly interferred with plant bloom, and the honey crop was exceedingly light, so the question of profit is not settled. The freight from New Orleans to Chicago is about \$1 per hive, to which must be added the cost of labor.

Migratory bee keeping was practiced in China centuries before the Christian era. .n Egypt at one time thousands of hives were transported yearly on flatboats up the Nile as far as it was naviga-

ble. These boats were put in motion after sundown and kept running until morning, then anchored, and the bees were kept at work until the flowers ceased to afford honey, when they were moved farther up, and so on. The amount of honey collected was known by the depth to which the boat sank in the water. high-flavored and fine, and when the lat- Every year in Scotland the bees are taken ter ripens evenly and well, it is best, and to the highlands, where the heather progood enough for me. Of the whites, Ni vides a perfect sea of bloom. As soon as the Pacific railway was completed, Mr. Harbison, the largest bee-keeper in America, transported his bees from one the successive development of the flowers until the highest elevation of the Sierra

after exhausting the nectar, his bees were returned to the warm climate of Sacramento to pass the winter. This he continued profitably for several years, when he sold 1,000 colonies to the Mormons, and took about 3,000 to the mountainous regions of San Diego Co., California, where they have produced such fabulous quantities of honey as to gain for Mr. Harbison the title of the largest honey producer in the world. In 1876, C. O. Perrine, of Chicago, left New Orleans in March with two flat-boats containing 500 stocks of bees, drawn by a tug-boat-the whole outfit costing \$15,000. Owing to the breakage of the machinery and other delays, this expedition proved almost a failure, the honey gathered not paying the expenses.

### Introducing Queens.

Mr. D. Kepler in an exchange gives his method of introducing queens thus: "I will detail in as few words as I can

the method that I have employed the last five years without a failure. Having procured the queens to introduce, I keep them in as comfortable a place as I can till evening. In the afternoon I hunt out the queens to be superseded, cage and return them to the central part of their respective brood-nests.

"At or after sundown, I remove them. spray the bees and brood-combs liberally with diluted honey or thin sugar syrup Daub the wings of the strange queen by turning her over in a spoonful of honey taken warm from one of the combs of the hive in which each respective queen is to be introduced, and introduce by allowing them to crawl among the workers on the the brood-comb. Watch the workers a moment, and if there are any demonstra-It is estimated that the yield of cranberries tions of anger, spray bees and queen till they let her alone. Close the hive and all is done. If it is desired to introduce to divisions, it should be done as late in the day as convenient, and be sure that we know where the old queen is, ascertaining to a certainty in which division she

"The philosophy of the above method seems to me to be in the bees never for a moment missing their queen. Aside from a little disturbance and a liberal feed, the bees seem unaware of anything unusual. Under this method of treatment, workers never molest or commence to hug a queen and never ball one after dusk, and before sun rise, and before they have forgotten ay of physical strength, as there is little hard their general feed, she is perfectly at home with them and is laying."

A SINGULAR RESULT OF THE HOT or any employment which involves much hard | WEATHER .- The Lansing Republican says on Tuesday, the 9th inst., as to melt the comb and honey in a beehive belonging to Abner Brown. Cold water thrown upon the melted mixture showed as perfect beeswax as was ever rendered over the fire. The thermometer at the time mark ed 95 deg. in the shade.

> in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla, are peculiar to this medicine and unknown to oth

scrofula, and when once settled has the power to root it out, must be appreciated by those afflicted. The remarkable cures of young children and the more wonderful cures of those of middle age and late in life, as illustrated by our printed testimonials, prove HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA to be a reliable remedy, containing remedial agents which do positively cure scrofula and eradicate it from

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 21, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
Gentlemen — For ten years previous to the
early part of 1877 I had been a constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which
had finally reduced me to a helpless condition, as described in my letter to you in September of that year. The continued excellent health which enables me to keep house
for my aged father and to enjoy life, keeps
allve my intense personal interest in Hood's
SARSAPARILLA, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent
cure this wonderful medicine effected in my
case nearly two years ago, while living in
Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up
as being in an incurable condition. One
thing before I close. I have recommended
your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think
anore than a thousand cases, and my faith in
its invincibility in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderfur cures it has
effected aside from my own. I trust you
will not be slow in making the merits of
HOOD's SARSAPARILLA known everywhere,
for it is a duty you owe to mankind. With
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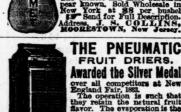
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It costs no more than any other, but would still be the cheapest blood-purifying medicine in the world, even were its price three times greater, since it is the only one that does "real, lasting good."

abroad, until there is hardly a place in the civilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous eures.

It has been used in, and approved by at least 4,000.000 throughout the world. Women have especial reasons for commending it.

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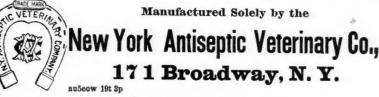
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# MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1884.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 362,740 bu. against 436,983 bu. the previous week and 216,363 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were 336,914 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 310,328 bu., against 356,357 last week, and 200,640 bu the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on September 6 was 18,159,035 bu. against 18,155,946 the previous week, and 23,514,992 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase from the amount in sight the previous week of 373,089 bu. The expert clearances for Europe for the week ending September 6 were 2,129,909 bu., against 3,065,331 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 17,289,978 bu, against 11. 408,715 for the corresponding eight weeks

The market ruled steady until Thurs day last, and on some grades of cash wheat an advance was noted. On Friday however, prices gave way all along the line, and Saturday trading showed the market about demoralized, values having declined 21@3c per bu. on spot, and 1@2c on futures from last week's closing prices. The market yesterday was characterised by more activity, sales footing up 215 cars of spot and 115,000 bu. of fu tures. Values were a little higher than on Saturday, and dealers are generally of the opinion that bottom has been reached. At Chicago the market was active, irregular, and finally closed about 1c higher than on Saturday. No. 2 red sold at 77c, and No. 3 do at 611c.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Sept. 1st

			-	•		•	•												
to 8	še	ľ	)	t.		1	l	5	t	1	1	:							
		•														No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 2 red.	No.3 red.
Sep.	1															83	76	8434	7816
23	8															83		85	79
64	3															8316		85	79
66	4															823/		84	7814
+66	5															8236		8834	7716
66	6															821/2		8316	7712
66	8															80		8114	**/2
4.6	9															80		81%	75
66	10		•	•	•				•	'		•		•	•	8016		81%	75
66	11	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	*	•	•	•	•	8016		8134	74%
44	10	•	۰	•	•	•	•	•							*	79%	75	01/1	7316
41	12	•	•	*	•			•	*			*			*	7716		7946	7012
	15	•	•	•	*		۰		٠				*	*		7834		8017	707
	10	*		۰			*				*	*				10%		00%	67678

In futures, No. 1 white has declined but values were a little firmer than for spot. The following shows the closing figures each day of the past week for the

vierrous deurs.	Sept. Oct. Nov.
Tuesday	. 80 81% 83
Wednesday	. 80 81¼
Thursday	811/4
Friday	80 81
Saturday	. 7716 79 79%
Monday	781/2 791/2 80
TI N- 0 3	

For No. 2 red quotations on futures closed on the days named the past week as follows

Tuesday	811/4	Oct. 811/2
Wedne-day		81%
Thursday	811/4	8\$
Friday	****	80%
Saturday	8014	8016
Monday	00%	96,00

The present low prices of wheat will probably shorten up receipts considerably, as farmers in the interior would have to sell No. 1 white and No. 2 red at about 70@72c per bu. to enable dealers here to handle it. We do not look for an active movement in wheat this week, as those who had to sell to meet obligations will probably have done so by that time. and there is nothing in present values to ininduce those who can afford to hold, to hurry their wheat to market. Reports from Kansas states that farmers were making limited sales of their very poor to good wheat at 30 to 50 cents per bushel, and that most of the farmers were storing their wheat rather than sell at these low prices. But Chicago dealers are predicting still lower prices, and the "bears" are publishing sensational stories of the millions of bushels that are about to be thrown upon an already demoralized The wheat crop is about the average and of good quality, the yield of winter being about 13 bushels per acre. The total yield of winter and spring will be about 500,000,000 bushels. Larger estimates are considered sensational.

In Great Britain the markets are in about the same condition as here. The Mark Lane Express thus explains the weak condition of markets there:

"The condition of the native wheat crop brings it practically to the mill door, and, if the crop were smaller than it is this influence would be sufficient, as it is now, to upset all calculations and demor alize the trade completely. That is so really what has happened, and values are so essentially nominal, that needy sellers eagerly accept one day what they indig-nantly refused the day before."

That paper also says that the crop of that country will be below an average of 30 bu. per acre, and puts the entire yield of the United Kingdom at 10,000,000 quarters, or 80,000,000 bu., leaving a balance of 16,000,000 quarters, or 128,000,000 bu. to be imported to meet the consumptive wants of the country. Still it believes prices may yet go slightly lower before bottom is touched

The following table shows the prices CUI ou

mpared with the	ose of one	week previ-	market are as follows:  Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime
our, extra State heat, No. 1 white de Spring No 2 old do de do new do Winter Western	8s. 7 d. 7s. 3 d. 6s. 10 d.	per cental. 10s. 9 d. 8s. 7 d. 7s. 3 d.	Western do, ordinary to fair. Western dairy, fine Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, best current mak Western factory, fair to good. Western factory, ordinary.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the

oast week were 5,423 bu., against 9,560

bu. the previous week, and 18,676 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 12,572 bu. The visible supply in the country on Sept. 6, amounted to 4,542, 814 bu. against 4,491,012 bu. the previous week, and 13,247,758 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 51,802 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 235,017 bu., against 253,126 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 2,410,144 bu., against 8,-410,639 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 10,261 bu., against 15,394 bu. last week, and 7,915 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Corn is very quiet, receipts being light and demand very limited. Although stocks are next to nothing, the general dullness in trade prevents any advance in values, and prices are hardly so high as a week ago. Any increase in the demand, however, would be very apt to cause prices to ad vance, as it will require some days of fine weather yet and an entire freedom from frost to secure the crop in an important portion of the great corn belt. The prospective yield is placed at 1,800,000,000 bu., the general average condition being 94 as compared with 84 last year, 83 in 1882, and 60 in 1881. The average for this State is put at 30 millions of bushel, nearly a third more than last year, when it was 21 millions and the largest since 1879, when it was 31 millions. No. 2 corn is selling in this market at 54c per bu., and new mixed at 43c, with a dull and neglected market. At Chicago, where a "corner" is in progress and the shorts are being squeezed, prices are not so high as a week ago, but the market is fluctuat ing and unsettled; spot is selling at 53%c per bu. In futures September is quoted at 54c: October at 51%c. November at 44gc, and the year at 38c per bu. Toledo is weak at 53c per bu. for spot and September delivery; for October quotations are 50%c. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady at 5s. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do., a decline of 4d. per cental on new; and no change on old. The rains of the past week were a great boon to the corn crop, and the few days of hot weather that followed must have pushed the crop rapidly towards maturity. All that is wanted now is freedom from frost for a few days longer to enable the farmers of Michigan to secure a good average yield of this im-

portant crop. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 27,741 bu. against 28,790 pu. the previous week, and 102,193 for the corresponding week bu. 1883. The shipments were 40, The visible supply of this 000 bu. grain on September 6 was 2,107,424 bu., against 2,590,933 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 48,004 bu., against 72,-816 bu. the previous week, and 106,461 bu. at the same date last year. The exports for Europe the past week were were 421,155 bu., against 84,227 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1883. Values in this grain are remarkably firm in the face of the general weakness in all others. and prices are, if anything, a little higher than a week ago. No. 2 white are quoted at 26%c, and No. 3 do. at 25%c. On 25c. October at 25lc. and November a 251c. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 261c per bu. for No. 2 spot, and the same for September delivery. The New

York market is quiet, with prices a little lower than a week ago. Values follow those of corn very closely. Speculative trading is extremely light. Quotations trading is extremely light. there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 31c; No. 2 do., 32@324c; No. 1 do., 324c; No. 2 Chicago mixed 334c; No. 3 white, 334c; No. 2 do., 344@35c; No. 1 white, 414@42c Western white, 35@42c; State white 88@42c. These quotations are all for nev

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

oats.

Butter is quiet and unchanged in this market, with, however, a better feeling since the cooler weather of the past few days set in. Choice is scarce, and for good fresh table butter 17@18c is readily realized, and 19c for anything extra Low grades are very dull, and prices range from 14 to 16c per lb., according to quality, or rather lack of it. Creamery is taken at 23@25c. Other markets are showing the effects of the dry pastures of August, and under lighter receipts of good quality values are higher. At Chicago the warm weather early last week kept down prices, but later the market became stronger and closed at an advance over last week's figures. Quotations there are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 23@24c; fair to choice do, 17@22c; choice dairy, 17@18c; fair to good do, 14@16c; common grades, 10@13c; packing stock, 7@74c. At New York choice grades are higher, while medium and low grade stock is dull and unchanged. The Daily Com-

mercial Bulletin says of the market: "The business has shown quite a little call from local customers who are brought out by the cooler weather, and they have made 27c a quotation for State creamery pails, with specials going higher, and 25c is fully established on Western creamery, but it is difficult to exceed the latter figure. It is reported that quite a little trade is doing in fine lots held in cold storage, but the particulars are somewhat dairy stock if fine and Western goods remain steady.

State stock is quoted there as follo	
Creamery, fancy	@27
Creamery, choice	(A)25
Creamery, prime 22	@23
Creamery, fair to good	@21
Creamery, ordinary	@18
Half-firkin tubs, best	@23
Half-firkin tubs, fair to good 20	@22
Welsh tubs, best	@22
Welsh tubs, fair to good	@21
Quotations on western stock in market are as follows:	
market are as lonows:	1.1

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Sept. 6 were 890,840 lbs., against 810,272 lbs. the previous week, and 1,137,517 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond-

ing week in 1883 were 822,802 lbs. Cheese is in better demand, and whole sale dealers are asking 121c per lb. for favorite brands of full cream State, and econd quality is selling at 10@11c. The market is about bare of New York and Ohio stock. The hot weather early in the week did a great deal of damage to cheese in New York and Chicago, and since it has cooled off choice goods are scarce and in demand at better figures. At Chicago the week closed with ar ctive demand and values firm. Quetations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 91@10c; full cream flats, 10@101c; choice skimmed, 61@7c; common to fair skims, 3@6c; low grades. 1@2c; Young America, 111c. The New York market is firm for choice stock at an advance in values. Other grades are in light demand and unchanged. Quotations

there are as follows:	
State factory, fu'l cream fancy State factory, fine, full cream. State factory, fau ty, full cream. State factory, l'ht-'ms, good to choice. State factory, skims, fair to good. State factory, ordinary.	@1014 10 @1014 .814@ 914 7 @ 734 6 @ 634 4 @ 5
Ohio flats, prime to choice, Ohio flats, ordinary to good, Skims, Pennsylvania, prime Skims, Fennsylvania, fair to good	
The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of	

says of the market:

"Cheese also shows higher top rates than last week, but it has not been a satisfactory market by any means. The great difficulty was in the weather. two or three lots came to hand in a per fect condition, but nearly every che the market was more or less heated, and if they were not, buyers imagined it, which was just as bad, and on at least nine out of every ten receivers had to admit faults. The result was, that while fancy sold quickly and clean and brought goo prices, it was always a matter of doub o what any thing else would command, and to get some parcels out of the way without submitting to positive, and in ome cases serious loss considerable quantities have been sent on board for direct consignment. At the close, however, with the cooler weather, receivers, stead of shipping, are storing, with the lope that after the influences of the present week have been overcome, they can place their stock to better advantage s there is no doubt than on many lot the injury is more in the present appear the stock than deterioration of general condition. The Liverpool market is quoted steady

at 51s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 1s. rom the figures reported one week ago. The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 68,357 boxes against 55,207 boxes the previous week, and 84,165 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Sept. 6 foot up 3,493,792 lbs., against 5,749,139 lbs. the previous week, and 10,516,570 two weeks

week last year were 4,665,685 lbs.

ago. The exports for the corresponding

HOPS. There is nothing new to note in hops. The markets east are very quiet, and prices seem hardly as firm as a week ago. In 74,679 bu., and for the last eight weeks New York picking is about over, and the result is a shortage of fully 25 per cent as compared with the crop of last year. A good many growers, the Waterville Times says, would accept 25c for their crop, and a number of sales are reported on that basis. But a good many growers at 301c; light mixed at 29c, No. 2 mixed will not sell at those figures. Some sales have made in the interior at 21 to 23c per the street farmers realize 26@30c per bu. Ib., but the quality was probably not betfor the new crop. At Chicago cash oats ter than fair to good. The New York are firm but a shade lower, No. 2 mixed market is very quiet, with prices lower being quoted at 24% c per bu. Futures are than a week ago. Shippers are doing also lower, September delivery selling at nothing, and brewers only taking small Holders, however, are pretty firm, and claim the attempt to break the market will not be successful. Quotations in that market vesterday were as follows

> The English markets are dull in conse quence of the crop turning out much bet ter than foreshadowed early in the see

## WOOL.

The past week has not developed any features of interest in the wool markets trade being fairly active the few days where the heat was not so oppressive as to stop business, and prices well maintained on all grades. Indeed firmness is the rule on all desirable lots of clothing. and delaine wool, the latter especially, be ing scarce and firm.

At Boston the past week the market has ruled firm at about the prices of the previous week. The sales in market the past week were that 2,844,258 lbs. of domestic and 110,000 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 2,-707,212 lbs. domestic and 168,500 lbs. foreign for the previous week, and 2,958,200 lbs. domestic and 298,000 lbs. foreign for the corresponding week in 1883. The receipts of wool there the past, week have been 12,613 bales domestic and 834 bales foreign; against 15,016 bales domestic and 303 bales foreign the previous week, The sales of domestic washed fleeces in that market the past week included 153. 000 lbs Ohio and Penna XX and above at 85@36½c; 20,000 lbs. Ohio X at 33½c; 7000 lbs. No. 1 fleeces at 331c; 66,000 lbs Michigan X at 30@311c; and 17,000 lbs. N. Y. X at 29c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces included 47,500 lbs unwashed combing at 25c; 3.000 lbs coarse Ohio combing at 281c; 4,400 ungraded combing at 211@324c; 26,300 lbs Ohio delaine at 37c: 2,500 unwashed de laine at 26c: 100,000 lbs Ohio and Pa. delaine at 38c. The sales of foreign wool include 70,000 lbs Australian at 37@38c: and 5,000 lbs New Zealand at 38c. The

Commercial Bulletin says of that market: "Washed fleeces are moving quietly but well and there is a good demand for Ohio fleeces. Leading dealers call 30c the market price for Michigan X, which has sold at that rate during the week, though 31c and even 311c is paid for fine and exceptionally choice lots. There is a full supply of this grade of wool to meet all

Combing and delaine fleeces sensitive

and even 38c is obtained for extra lots, the ordinary market rate being fully 37c. The yield of both combing and delaine wools during the year has been very

light. California wools are firm in feeling and light of sale. The better grades of Texas wools have done fairly well but the orter staples are without movement A few light clips are beginning to come in ported as paid there for 6mo. medium and

i5c for lambswool.
"Territory wool is not meeting with so much inquiry, though holders are very in lifferent about pushing trade. Agents of Western dealers report their principals as immovable to shaded prices and willing to retain stocks in store rather than make concessions. Territory wool is working upward towards fleece, the chief disadvantage of these wools being their greater shrinkage. This is caused largely by the characteristics of the country. Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep feed largely in a sod country, cropping the grass from semi-cultivated fields. The territory sheep lives in a desert and browses rather than graz The loose dust of the plains, whirled by the wind, settles upon the fleece in reat quantities and is a weighty cause of eavy shrinkage. At New York the conditions are much

the same as at Boston. Trade has been quiet, but values have ruled steady. The U. S. Economist says of the outlook: "The demand continues for XX fleece, while on the other hand there is more X wool unsold than is usual at this season. Some holders of choice XX fleeces look for higher prices if the demand continues The difference between the prices of X and XX Ohio is now greater than a year ago. The demand for medium wools is limited, and prices rule easy for Pulled wools are also in light de mand. Territorial wools have more re taken the place of pulled, and these there is now a large supply and a a wide range of condition, hence quota tions are difficult to be made. The sup ply of Texas has been reduced by recen iberal transactions, but there is ample

for the demand.' Sales in that market included 10,000 lbs XX Ohio fleece at 35c; 15,000 lbs do do at 33c; 5,000 lbs X Michigan do at 30c; 15,000 lbs X do do at 33c; 5,000 lbs X Michigan do at 30c; 5,000 lbs X New York State do at 29c; 10,000 lbs 4 combing at 31c; 5,000 lbs medium fleeces at 32c; 20,000 fine western unwashed do. 15,000 lbs fleeces, 40,000 lbs washed do 1 and 1 biood and 2,000 lbs medium Ohio washed fleece, all on terms not disclosed; 8,000 lbs washed fleece at 32c: 25,000 lbs Territory at 20@24c: 10. 600 lbs do at 18c; 2,500 lbs Oregon at 16c; 10,000 lbs Spring Texas at 21@24c; 40,000 lbs Western Texas at 14c.

The wool sales in progress in England show the staple in good demand and values stronger. None can be bought for the United States at a profit until our markets for domestic fleeces advance. The past week 700 bales of Australian were reshipped to England from New York, the difference in prices affording the shipper a margin. The Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"The wool market, considering the op pressive hot weather, for the entire week has been very fairly active, and prices are steady for those descriptions of cognized to be most in demand, such as fine wools. The inquiry, toward the close, is light; few manufacturers were in the market today, and the tone is hardly so strong as a week ago, when the inquiry was more brisk. There is, perhaps, mor pressure on the part of buyers to obtain concessions, and sales would have been arger had floating offers been accepted Dealers can certainly find no inducement to drop prices. They cannot replace their present stocks at the prices paid for them. Within two weeks the wool remaining in the country has been very generall marked up, and the news from Ohio indi cates that prices there are full as high as here. As the season advances the scarcity of delaine becomes more marked, and a high as 38c. has been obtained for a lot of choice Ohio this week.

## Wants Information.

A sheep-breeder of Macomb County sends us a couple of inquiries. They are as follows:

"Can you tell me when our State Sheep Register will be out? Have asked a num ber about it, and no one seems to know Also, why do you not publish the trans fers of sheep in your paper as you offered to do at the Lansing meeting in Decem-ber? Did you promise more than youcould perform?

We have received two other letters in quiring why the official list of transfers of thoroughbred sheep did not appear in the FARMER. There is no doubt sheep breeders had a right to except it, after our offer to publish it had been accepted by the State Association. We are quite ready to keep our offer good when the Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. J. G. Dean, sends them to us. Why he does not do so is something we cannot answer as we supposed the matter was under stood by him. In fact, during the meet ing he spoke of it as a matter of course A letter of inquiry to him has as ye brought no reply. As to the delay in is suing the State Register, it is something we cannot comprehend. There is no doubt it is a great detriment to the sheep interests of this State to have it drag along in this way, and for which there can be no good excuse. Many owners have relied upon this Register and so have not registered in others. Others have spent time and money in hunting up the records of their flocks, and for two years have been patiently awaiting its advent. It is exasperating to the most patient breeder to see this matter, after three years' work, apparently no nearer completion than two years ago. Cannot Secretary Dean, whom we know to be capable, manage to get down to business and push the work to completion? He will receive many thanks if he does, and probably something else if he does not

Ox August 30th, Mr. John German, of the town of West Bloomfield, Oakland County, died after a lingering illness of two years. He was 72 years of age, and was living at the time on a farm he helped clear off 47 years ago. His disease was melanosis of the lungs, supposed to have been brought on by working for some years in a grist mill at Franklin. He was largely interested in stock, but was obliged to sell out everything nearly a year ago, and went to California to see if the climate would help his recovery. But it was of no avail, and he came back to Michigan last spring. Mr. German was a good farmer, a hard worker, a man to the improved condition of worsteds have gained in strength and firmness. Choice fine delaine is in very light supply in good stock of all descriptions.

THE STATE FAIR-THE RIGHTS OF EXHIBITORS AND VISITORS.

Intending exhibitors of agricultural implements and machinery at the State Fair held a meeting at Kalamazoo on Friday last to protest against the action of the State Society in compelling them to pay for the admission of attendents necessary to enable them to handle their exhibits properly. They finally decided to rent grounds near the Fair and exhibit upon them if the obnoxious rule was not res sinded. They represented the matter to the officers of the State Society in such a light as induced them to change the rule, and peace was restored. This rule was adopted last winter, and at the same time a suggestion was made to follow the lead of the Tri-State Fair at Toledo and require an entrance fee, a percentage of the premiums offered in each class from all exhibitors of live stock. This latter was voted down after a sharp discussion but in the case of other exhibitors the follo ving rule was adopted:

"For the convenience of exhibitors having exhibits which require their constant eare and attention, and for renters of booths who require extra attendants, there will be furnished coupon tickets of five coupons each, price one dollar, which will be good for admission once each day during the Fair. Said tickets to be sold at the discretion of the several Superintendents in charge of the departments. The name of the party to whom issued, the exhibit or booth on account of which it is given, and the name of the Superintendent in charge shall be indorsed on said tickets. A separate gate will be set apart for holders of these tickets, where they will be required to enter.' quire extra attendants, there will be furnishe Classing exhibitors with the renters of

pooths who are doing business upon the grounds is, to our mind, very unfair. The exhibitors make the Fair, and it is what they show that induces visitors to pay for admission into the grounds. The grounds themselves would not attract any one. The taxing of those, therefore, who go to large expense to make a fine exhibit is both short-sighted and ungracious. Many of these exhibitors send their goods and stock from a great distance, at large expense for freight, attendants, hotel bills, railroad fares, etc. They get the advertising in return,-nothing more in many classes, as no premiums are offered. The Society gets its revenue from those who come to see these exhibits. It is of as much benefit to one as the other. The Society has the best of it for it takes no risks, while the exhibitors take the chances of getting their outlay returned to them by increased business in the future. With them it is bread cast upon the waters. The Society gets its returns at once. There are two classes the Society must treat generously if its Fairs are to be a success. These are the exhibitors, who make the Fair, and the public, who pay their money to see it. Anything that will drive away or discourage either of these must be disastrous to its fairs in the future. We hope, for the good of the Society, no further efforts will be made to place a heavier burden upon those who make the Fair from which the Society gets its revenue. No exhibits, no fair, no visitors, no revenue, is the legitimate out come of such a policy.

### CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

Official Report of the Secretary of State, September 1, 1884.

For this report returns have been received from 772 correspondents representing 597 townships. Five hundred and thirtyseven of these returns are from 381 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The number of acres of wheat threshed up to about August 25 in the southern four tiers of counties, as shown by the records kept by threshers, was 163,171, the yield from which was 2,675,423 bushels, an average of 16 and 40-100 bushels per acre.

The number of acres threshed in the northern counties was 16.441; yield, 260, 010 bushels. An average of 15 and 81-100 bushels per acre.

These figures indicate an aggregate product in the State of 25,415,584 bushels, or 3,450,193 bushels more than the esti-

mate in July. The number of acres reported threshed s greater by nearly 50,000 than on Sepember 1, 1883.

To the question which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre, 225 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer Clawson, 76 Fultz, 50 Egyptian, 20 Lancaster, and 40 answers are divided between 22 other varieties. To the question which variety has given the second highest yield, 90 answer Clawson, 107 Fultz, 92 Egyptian, and 48 Lancaster. To the question which variety is third in order of yield, 51 answer Claw son, 90 Fultz, 59 Egyptian, and 55 Lancaster. In the northern counties the order of the yield is the same as in the

In the southern four tiers of counties 52,217 acres of oats threshed vielded 1.781.312 bushels, an average of 34 and 11-100 bushels per acre; and in the northern counties 7.329 acres threshed vielded 240,766 bushels, an average of 32

southern part of the State.

and 85-100 bushels per acre. Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of August at 240 elevators and mills. Of these 204 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 41 per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 980,125, of which 307,248 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 217,782 bushels in the second tier; 175,770 bushels in the third tier; 236,829 bushels in the fourth tier; and 42,496 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 27 elevators and mills, or 11 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The condition of corn is 89, and of clover sown tais year 80 per cent, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. Potatoes promise 93 per cent, apples 67, and peaches 13 per cent of an average crop.

As the roof was being put on a large skating rink on Second Avenue, this city, on the 11th, it fell with a crash, burying the workmen under the ruins. Eight of them were injured more or less seriously, and two very seriously. The contractor and architect are now playing battledore and shuttlecock with the responsibility.

ONE of the most interesting features at the State Fair this week will be the exhibition from the Lakehome herd of Hon. Columbus Delano of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, and one of the strongest friends the wool-growers of the country have. Though all his life actively engaged in the practice of law, and absorbed in public affairs, having performed acceptably the duties of U. S. Commissioner of Internal revenue, Secretary of the Interior, and served several terms in Congress, he has always maintained a warm interest in agriculture, and striven to improve the grade of farm stock and elevate the standard of farming. Forty years ago he was among the first to bring the Spanish Merino sheep into Ohio. While he has expended large sums of money and devoted all the time he could spare from the practice of law or from his public duties to his farm and stock, he has never until this fall, made any public exhibition of the latter. His herd of Jerseys is bred mainly from the distinguished im portations of Mr. Sharpless of Philadelphia, Pa., and his Percheron horses, from the noted importations of Mr. Walters of Baltimore show a finer type of breeding than is often seen. Mr. Delano has been aiming to breed a horse having all the power and muscle of the heaviest draft animals, and at the same time the action and movement

that farmers need in a horse. His stock, though taken from the farm without preparation or fitting, make a spendid show, and bring a large share of prizes from the Ohio State and the Tri-State Fairs. They are in charge of Mr. Geo. Delano, a grandson of the ex Secretary.

Michigan C. L. Budd, Hillsdale's leading. jeweler, has

NEWS SUMMARY.

Zeigler Bros. tannery at Lansing was burn-ed on the 12th. Ground has been broken at Ridgeway for Henry S. Williams drowned himself at Adison, while insane, last week.

Charlotte has more school children than there room for in the schoolhouse. Thomas Scarf, of Alpena, was struck by ightning during a storm last week.

The recent hot weather has ripened up the corn so that it is out of the way of frosts. O. H. Rounds, Sr., of Bradley, Allegan Co died suddenly while pitching wheat las Bautte & Son's machine shop and foundry t Benton Harbor, burned on the night of the

Richard J. Carney, of Bay City, lumber in spector and shipper, died of dropsy, on the 10th. The Kalamazoo Gazette tells us one exhib-

itor at the State Fair has 600 varieties of By a gasoline explosion in Sage's mill, West Bay City, last week, two men were terribly

The Chippewa County potato crop has been suffering from a blight which will reduce it ne-quarter. Tom Mullen died at Kalamazoo last week

St. Clair Republican: John Muller fell from ne of the salt block buildings last week, and

was badly injured. Mrs. Tappan, widow of the first president of Michigan University, died in Vevay, Switz-erland, in August. Battle Creek will have a barrel factory, the

arrels to be made by my hinery, when the Jpton shops are vacated. Ypsilanti Commercial: Mrs. Fodett, widow of Benjamin Follett, one of the pioneers of Ypsilanti, died last week.

The Antrim County Agricultural Society as purchased forty acres of land at Bellaire or permanent fair grounds.

Brighton Citizen: The big pumpkin of the county was raised by Wm. Neuenderf and measures five feet nine inches in one direction.

of M. Carter, near Flint, Ionia Sentinel: Smyrna is the hot-bed of astheticism. W. R. Douglas has a sunflower with 66 heads on it, and another with 57

The lower mill of the Cornwall Paper Company at Ypsilanti, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on the 12th. Damage about 3,000.

Three shelves loaded with new and costly chinaware gave way in Dimmick's store at Owosso last week, breaking several hundred dollars worth. Oscoda, Roscommon and other points at an early date and about 33,000,000 feet of logs will soon be afloat. Lumbering operations are to be begun a Decoda, Roscommon and other points at an

Pontiac Bill Poster: E. B. Comstock died of consumption in the 78th year of his age. He came to Pontiac in 1822, and was a prominent citizen for many years.

A heavy wind storm at Vermontville on the night of the 10th demolished the tent of a show, and caused great consternation among spectators. No one was hurt. An incendiary fire at Romeo destroyed the Commercial Hotel and barn, a livery barn, the shop and showroom of the Romeo carriage factory and a blacksmith shop.

Jonesville Independent: John Herring. South Allen, has an onion crop of 3,500 or 4,000 bushels, grown on the bottom of an old mill pond which had been drained.

The sixteen year old son of Wilson Kidd, of Seneca township, Lenawee County, fell from a bee tree last week, and sustained what it is expected will prove fatal injuries.

The farmers of Oceana County, tired of selling their produce to local merchants and "trading it out," have organized an association and propose to ship their own products. The body of Miss. Josephine Girardin was

tound in the Clinton River near Mt. Clemens last week. The coroner's jury decided she ommitted suicide while temporarily insane. Mrs. Aaron Palmer, wife of a farmer living near Milford, committed suicide by hanging herself in the woodshed, last week. Mental depression causing temporary insanity is sup-

Mrs. Arms, wife of Capt. J. B. Arms, of Webster, Washtenaw County, was found dead in bed on the 10th. Mrs. Arms was one of the oldest residents of the county, coming to Dexter with her husband more than fifty years

Daniel Van Liew was fatally injured by the premature discharge of a cannon during the sham battle at the Soldiers' and Sallors' Reunion at Newaygo. He left a wife and three children, for whom the sum of \$150 was at once subscribed.

Miss. E. Ready, living near Waterloo, trust ed her savings, \$220, to a glass jar which she buried in the garden It was stolen, and Matt Dillon was accused of the theft, but was not Dillon was accused of the their, but was convicted, and now he sues Miss Ready false imprisonment.

Owosso Press: Mrs. George Dennis, of Owosso to neship, went out barefooted to a haystack to look after some chickens and was bitten by a rattlesnake, it is presumed, though it was too dark to see. She lived four days in great agony, and then died.

Last week, Levi Tibbetts, near Plymouth was deepening one of his wells which had run dry, when the auger dropped two feet and wa-ter filled and overflowed the well, running from it in a clear stream three inches in di-ameter. Two flowing wells on the farms of Se-wall Bennett and Wm. Grant have stopped Coopers use up \$30,000,000 worth of lumb

A tornado in Minnesota did a great deal of lamage last week

There were 220 business failures in the  $\eta_0$  ited States last week. Serious forest fires are ranging in the vielity of Kincardine, Ont

Pierre, a town in Dakota, was pretty to bughly wiped out by fire last week.

nghly wiped out a, Burger, Hurlburt & Livingston, a big New and molasses firm, assigned las The Enterprise distillery at Pekin, Ill., via

Sixty eight head of cattle, sent from a  $P_{\text{coria}}$ ,  $\Gamma$ 1., distillery to Chicago, were condemned y that city last week. Three hundred men left Three Rivers,  $C_{ab}$ , ada, to join the Canadian contingent of  $t_b$ , Egyptian expedition.

Two men were arrested at New York had week, for robbing the mails of third chan matter, books and periodicals.

At Burnside, Ill., 17 guests at a wedding were poistoned by eating canned fruit; three of the victims are sick unto death. At Shawneetown, Ill., while five men we riding in a wagon two of them were killed lightning. The horses also were killed. Sieberting Bros'. flouring mill at Akron.

was struck by lightning on the 11th. Part the building was burned. Loss, \$24,000. J. A. Squire, a Washington banker, who, cently failed under suspicious circumstance cut his throat in the presence of his wife the 11th.

Five young men out rowing on the Welland Canal on the evening of the 10th, were run in o by a ferry boat, and four of them were

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., were discovered luring the presidency of Washington, the Congress Spring being the one which make the locality famous. Miners engaged in repairing the Enterprise mine at Wallaceburg, Pa., which recently caved in, have been ordered out, the mise being considered unsafe.

At Ashland, Pa, great distress is occasional in the coal region by a lack of water to drink. A great deal of sickness has been caused by drinking impure water.

The steamer Wyoming, which arrived at New York from Liverpool last week had 50 Mormon emigrants on board, from the agicultural districts of England. Willard Kostar, a lad of nine year- living at

Sudbury, Mass., was handling a gun which unknown to him was loaded, and it west of, killing Fred Nader, a playmate, instantly. Private Henry, shot for stealing suppl from his starving comrades on the pedition, turns out to be Charles

who in 1878 served a year's term as forger.

At Milwaukee, while Albert Topping was riding with Miss Winifred Dewey, the carriage was struck by a train, and both were instably killed. They were to have been married Ernest Shelling, coachman for a wealthy New York broker, eloped with the young lady daughter of the family on the 9th, causing a profound sensation among the "upper ten

housand. Because of the suspension of the New Brunswick, N. J., Bank, whose feashier and president recently committed suicide because of their embezzlements, the city of New Brunswick is hopelossly bankrupt.

At Cleveland, on the 12th, James Shephe peculating manager of McGillan's millinery lepartment, rose, knelt by his bedside in prayer, vent up to the attic, and in half an hour was found hanging from a rafter, dead.

The 200 women operators of the Cande Rubber Company at New Haven, Com, struck last week, because the superintendent would not allow the windows to be opend during the intense heat of last week. Floods on the Chippewa and Eau Claire rive

in Wisconsin, swept away many bridges and destroyed much property last week. At Eau Claire 400 dwellings were swept away, ob life was lost, Mr. Elher, drowned while trying to rescue his sick wife. W. E. Rhinelander, the New Yorker who excited the anger of his family by marrying a poor but respectable girl, and was examined

as to his sanity, has been adjudged of unsound mind by two of the three physicians who ex-amined him. There is a million dollars to go to his heirs if he is judged insane. A man attempted to pass a couple A man attempted to pass a couple of counterfeit bills upon Treasurer Wyman, of Washington, introducing himself as a clergyman,

highly introducing nimeer as a clergyman, whose dying parishioner had confided to him that he had defrauded the Government out of \$1,000 and desired to make restitution. When the messenger returned without the expected change the clerical gentleman took French leaves. In New York the heat was intense during the early portion of last week, and there were 13 deaths from sunstroke on the 9th. Horse suffered terribly, and 490 died. Large num-

suffered terribly, and 490 died. Large numbers of cattle arriving at Jersey City were deal and dying, 25 per cent of Chicago shipments being lost from the extreme heat. A train load of cattle arrived at Hoboken Saturday too late for transfer by boat, and the animals remained in the cars until Monday without food or water. The c ies of the suffering animals were pittight to hear. On Monday do per cent were pitiful to hear. On Monday 40 per cent were dead or dying.

Foreign.

The United States Consul at Monrovia re-ports that outbreaks of yellow fever and small-pox have occurred among the English colony at Sierre Leone. Maria Kaliushima was convicted by a mi

ary tribunal at Odessa, last week, of attempting to murder Col. Katensky, chief of the condarmerie, and sentenced to 20 years pendicervitude. Cholera is increasing at an appalling rate Italy. There were 903 cases within 24 hours ast week. There were 300 deaths at Naples of the 10th, and 800 cases. For want of hethe sick are not cared for, and the dead left

Various foreign governments have proteste to the Chinese Government against closing Woo Sung River, as proposed by the Chinest military authorities, who are preparing to sink obstructions near the mouth, which would close the river against the commerce of would close the river agains the world for a long time.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under this read will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communication to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Buhl Block, Detroi

Some Drain Law Questions.

DIMONDALE, Aug. 30, '8 Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-The arbitrary application

of the drain laws is productive of many abuses throughout the State. Will you give for the benefit of your many readers of the Michigan Farmer, answers to the following inquiries? A creek is cleaned and straightened but not materially deepened. Is a drain legally laid and subject to assessments unless surveyed as well as leveled? 2. Is there any principle or basis laid down, by the courts or b law, on which assessments shall be levied As for instance in the above case, are they to be levied, wholly in proportion to the swamps and flats bordering on the creek; or in proportion to the land whos surplus water produces the overflow, that fills the swamps and covers the flats; of is it left entirely to the will of the com missioner to levy on some and not on others, in such proportion as he sees fit, without regard to equity, and without granting a request for a review as provided by law? 3. What benefits can be conferred on a farm adjoining the bottom land of said creek, or whose waters flow into said creek, but which is not touched by the creek, and whose outlet is not brought nearer or deepened by the drain ing thereof? 4. Is there any increase of the right to use or reach the creek

brough a neighbor's farm, or any other brough a neighbors tarm, or any other ight or benefit given, which can be con-idered an equivalent for an assessment, a basis on which to levy one? I have grored to set forth some points conmed in a drain in Eaton County, that also applicable elsewhere. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The exercise of any large ad important power like that conferred the drain law, is liable to be attended ith more or less injustice. In spite of the checks and balances that can be larised by the framers of the law, offiills, often unintentionally, work harddips upon individuals, for which there gens to be no legal redress. Where rest general good is accomplished, etty individual grievances should be me in the spirit of a martyr, who wifices his own convenience for the blic welfare; and only where private rongs become serious and unduly opressive, should a valuable public work

estopped. As to whether these remarks why in the case of the above inquiry, he parties interested can themselves wide. 1. The first question-Is the ich legally laid out, when made by mightening and cleaning out a creek. 10 SULTCEY being made save that necessary scertain the grade-I should be ined to answer in the affirmative. The section of the act says that the term rain" sha'l include a natural water urse, opened or improved, and the 2th Section says in express words that he powers conferred shall extend to the ightening and clearing out of creeks. The survey that is required seems to such as will enable the commissioner determine the necessity and practicasalty of the arain. If the survey is ather an informal affair, but is still suffrient to give the commissioner the facts recessive to make his finding of necessity. and to make a fair assessment of benefits and damages, and also furnishes him the secessary information for the letting of he contract for the construction of the train, it would seem that no injury would ecessarily result. But the survey should complete enough for this, and should so comprehend a map or plat of the and to be drained, otherwise it would be w difficult for the commissioner to gally complete his duties. 2. The second stion, as to whether there is any rinciple or basis upon which assessments nust be made, is answered by the freenth section of the Drain Law. After heright of way has been secured, the unissioner is required to assess the ercent of the cost of the drain, which he township must pay, because of the ablic benefit in the way of increased esithfulness and better roads, and also assess the benefits which accrue to every piece of land drained by the ditch. The cost of the ditch over and above the smount paid by the township is then assessed against the lands benefited in roportion to this assessment of benefits That is to say, the principle upon which the cost is apportioned, is that of agreement with the benefits received; the ssessments of cost must be in proporion to the assessment of benefit. The ommissioner should strive to meet out martial instice in this matter of assessment. It is a very delicate task, requiring great care and judgment, and at best it is sually impossible to avoid criticism and omplaint. The assessment is subject to eview, and parties who feel injured should lay their grievances before the commissioner, and get him to remedy them. If the Commissioner refuses to ay his assessment open to review, and fuses to listen to objections and complaints from parties in interest, at the

benefited, but no further, it may be seesed. н. А. н. Who is Responsible for a Son's Obligations.

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ROCHESTER, Aug. 29, '84. 47 Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-A father lets his place to

ime provided by law, it would be a

ably invalidate the whole procedure.

An injunction would lie to stop it or to

prevent the collection of the tax. 3. The

third question does not involve any law. If understand it, I do not see that there

would be great benefit to the farm referred

to though there might be some. 4. The

act that a public ditch has been made, does not give a person the right to dig

arough his neighbor's land in order to

much it, and an assessment of benefits

thould not be made upon that assump-

in. Land may be benefited by having

aljoining land drained, and so far as it

abuse of power, and would prob

his son, under age; after the son works a mile, they get into trouble, the father ums him off and works the place himself; Tho is responsible for debts made by the son at that time?

Subscriber.

Answer.-If the son were running the

place on his own account, contracted the debis on his own account, and cretit Here given to him alone, then the son is le; though if he is under age, there May be difficulty in collecting the debts, valess they are for necessaries. But if the father was really the principal in the assections, and his son acted as agent merely, and as such contracted the debts authority to do so, then the father is able. That one is responsible to whom credit was given, and whose credit was ally pledged. If the son acting with ority as general agent of the father, ought goods upon the father's credit, the ather is liable. Most farmers' sons are entrusted with their father's business make them in law general agents, there is no presumption to that effect. is a question of fact to be proved.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

# MOCK RECORDS

sping resords of the increase of flocks of an Merino Sheep, published by the Michigino Sheep Breeders' Association, may be dot the Secretary. he Secretary, Note or Money Order on Hanover. W. J. G. Dean, Hanover, Mich.

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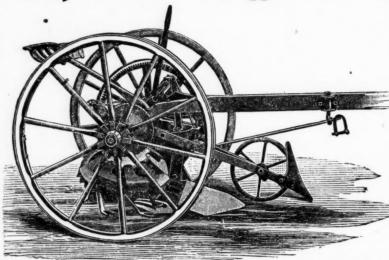
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A H. G. HOLT, Thorneapple Stock Farm Cascade, Kent Co.; breeders of thoroughbres Shorthorns and pure Suffolk swine; young stock for sale; correspondence invited.

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N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-iy\* UTHER H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, breeder of thoroughbred Stock from good families for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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B. & H. L. SEARS, Ann Arbor, Wash-tenaw County, breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. ap27-1y

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C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merin eep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale crespondence solicited. may8-1y J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of their organized in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere

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routes, and both are so striking and

varied that it is not easy to say which is

the more beautiful. There are changes

of horses at various points, and by start

cursion can be easily accomplished. Go

ing up by Sappey you have wonderful

views back over the hills to Grenoble and

woods and a gradual descent by cultivated

the valleys below, and then through pine

# Poetry

THE RIME OF SIR LIONNE.

"Hush a li'tle, for harp and rhyme;
This o feel in the olden time."
— W. Allingham.

In days of old, as rimesters tell, (Culvert, and petrel, and mangonel,)
A maiden dwelt in a castle stout, Guarded and walled. " ithin, withou", And ever defeat an direful reut To all her castle's besie ers fell. No suitor the maid's proud heart could win, (Pike, and halberd, and culverin;)

She recked not of love-kies, ne vow, ne sigh, But her song had the ring of a battle-cry: O strong is my fortress-a maid am I-And never a forman shall enter in." But it fell in an evening windy-wet, (Haubers, and helmet, and bascinet,)

A knight drew rein 'neath the castle wall; was his port, his stature tall, His face neld the gazer's eye in thrall, And a lion of gold on his casque was set.

He winded a hugle silver clear, Mace, and arblast, and bardolee Singing: "Yield up thy castle, Fair May, to me Sir L onne me hight, of a far countrie. Now noune thee, Lady, my love to be, Or I take thee by prowess of bow and spear! In the bale, pale light of a crescent moon,

"Spear, and corselet and muscatoon.

She saw him there by the castle wall,

And shrilled to the warder a careless call; Ho?-les porticulus and drawbridge fall; We would see this bold knight of a braggart tun And oh! but the wind had changed, I trow, (Falchion, and gauntlet, and good crossbow, When, an eve from thence, in a fading light,

On the bastion-keep stood a maid and knight And while to his heart he clasped her tight, Thou has conquered, Sir Lionne!" she murmus ed low.

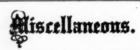
- I had vowed that no knight beneath the sun, 4Demi-pique, helm, and habergeon,) Beneath the sunlight, or moonbeam shine, Should be lord of this castle and heart of min But take me, dear love, I am only thine; My fortress is taken, my heart is won " -Chambers' Journal

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE.

By thine own soul's law learn to live. And if men thwart thee take no heed, And if men hate thee have no care: Sing thou thy song and do thy deed, thou thy hope and pray thy prayer, And claim no crown they will not give, Nor bays they grudge then for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath, And to thy heart be true thy heart; What thy soul teaches learn to know, And play out thy appointed part; And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow. Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth. Te thy full stature thou shalt grow

Fix on the future's goal thy face, And let thy feet be lured to stray Nowhither, but be swift to run. And nowhere tarry by the way, Entil at last the end is won And thou may'st look back from thy place And see thy long day's journey done



### MR. CRAWFORD'S LESSON.

BY HARRIET E. FRANCIS.

It was a dusky, dull April day, gloomier for the few bright promising ones that had ushered in the month, and Mrs. Crawford drew her chair closer to the window. to catch the little light that the thick gray clouds were fast hiding in an early twilight. There were no sounds in the room but the singing of the tea-kettle on the stove, and the click of the shears as she cut stitches, and elipped corners and tore into strips long pieces of cloth, for the filling of sixty yards of carpeting that down by his side with idle hands, and must be on the floor before the same dull days came in the fall. The snow swept in gusts against the window and the wind it is over with; and now we can rest and pierced through the casing, and with a enjoy it, and visit some. Are the carpets little shiver and rubbing of the red, chilled | all ready?" fingers, Mrs. Crawford gathered up the pieces in a basket and set them in the closet, and shaking the dust from her apron, she took up the table and with one lift brought it to the center of the room. With a little pause she counted aloud, "Mr. Crawford, and Henry, and Simeon Burt, yes, that is three, and four extra peting. Just think of Mrs. Reed! She had hands for the cellar, and myself, why, that is eight! What a family! I am afraid | Simeon Burt was telling me about it, and there are not cakes enough, and I fried he worked there when they built their two pansful yesterday!" and with a little house; and it is over a year now, and he sigh she questioned, "How can I do all this work through the hot summer months? but I must not stop to think about it:" and pausing but a moment to see if the table set square with the sides of the room, and each corner of the tablecloth was the same number of inches from the floor, she bustled on to the pantry to bring out cold meat and potatoes, and nie, and cheese, and a huge platter of cakes, till the table seemed actually ready to be crushed by their weight. Not a moment was to be lost, for it was too dark, even out doors, to see to work, so almost on the run she hurried for the forgotten castor and cream cup, and just as the hissing urn sent an aromatic fragrance through the room, a shuffling of feet was heard in the wood-house, and the seven workers, their shoes fresh from the mud of the cellar, poured into the room.

to carry away from the table, and as the last workman, who had lingered a moment to chat with the master of the house, closed the door behind him. Mrs. Crawford poured hot water over the piledup dishes, and with a fresh towel wiped the set, then carried them away for the early breakfast. Ere the floor was brushed up, Mr. Crawford had settled back in the high-backed rocking chair, and, with a newspaper still spread out in his hands, was nodding away, his body fast recuperating for the next day's labor Not more than five minutes his wife held her feet to the open grate, and taking the paper from his relaxed grasp she glanced it over, then threw it down, and brough out a pan of apples to pare for pies the next morning, and another dishful of potatoes to peel for breakfast, and the last hour before bed-time was filled up with work over the basket of rags, until her hands ached as if held in a vise from the pressure of the shears.

There was not much but empty dishes

The cellar for the new house progres slowly. The walk from the back door new layers of soft mud, as sudden into the sleigh beside her husband, and in the merry jingling and exhilaration of the swift drive through the frosty air alfirst from a catching spasm had now fergot its hold.

showers drove the workmen out of it to

the house for shelter. The neat house

keeper tore up the carpet in despair the

second week of their labor, and bent her

shoulders over the mop each day, until

she almost wished the new house a thing

-as it so long had been-of the future.

But the rain could not come down for-

ever, and at last the sky cleared off, and

lighter framework were placed upon them.

But this brought no reduction of num-

bers to Mrs. Crawford's table, for the

skeleton of the large house must be raised,

then the roof covered, floors laid, and

doors made, and the thousand and one

separate things done that build up a good-

ly mansion. June came with its enervat-

ing days ere the floors were laid, and the

cooking in the sultry kitchen, with the

constant noise of the hammering in her

ears, and the care of providing not only

wholsome but nice food-for Mrs. Craw-

ford was one who prided herself upon her

table-told upon her strength, but neither

husband nor wife thought for a moment

of adding to their other expenses the

board and wages of a hired girl. It is

day, and in his serious, drawling way,

death building a new house, so your

husband will have to have a new wife,

earnestly. But it seemed an innovation

on their, or rather Mr. Crawford's life,

for such a thing as help had not been

needed since their boy, now fourteen

years old, was a baby; and then, though

he was not a penurious man, yet the cel-

cakes and pies. And so the good wife-

her husband's wishes and interests

leaned over to humor the pain in her side

that now caught her so often, and with

a cheerful smile said the summer was

more than half gone, and if she could pass

through the first part without help she

was sure she could the last, and she would

have all winter to rest in, and so the sub-

It was one of the last days of Novem-

ber, dull and gray, and stormy as the one

in which our story opened, and for the

first day in seven months the table was

laid for four persons; and as the kettle

sung upon the stove, waiting for the en-

trance of the men, Mrs. Crawford leaned

over the heap of carpeting piled up under

the window, and gave the last stitches to

a long seam. The sixty yards of carpet-

ing was finished-enough for the dining-

room, the back chamber, and two bed-

rooms-and made up ready to tack down

at an early day. The new house that

night was finished, too. Tall and stately

in proportions, the walls and ceiling of

the parlor white as snow, and the sitting-

room neatly grained and papered, and

the kitchen opening into it, convenient

with its low sinks, and cupboards, and

painted floor, all worthy of the patient

hands that for long years had worked for

"The next week the furniture must

be moved, and the carpets tacked down,

and the old house moved away," talked

Mr. Crawford to his wife, as she, almost

gazed into the coals that sparkled on the

hearth. "Well, for my part, I am glad

"Well, I would like to see a smarter

woman than you, Lydia," and he playful-

praise so dear to every woman's heart.

'Six hired men steady all summer, be-

sides extra ones, and sixty yards of car-

a girl, and often hired her washing done

has not cleared himself from debt yet, and

we are square to-night. It's a lucky

chance that I did not choose her instead

of you, as I fear I should have done if

your father hadn't moved into the place

in just the right time. But where is the

newspaper, wife?" and Mr. Crawford took

it from her hand and settled back to enjoy

it, while she, perhaps more from habit

than necessity, unrolled her knitting, and

tried to keep awake by giving herself a

stint, as her mother used to do for her

It was a beautiful winter day. The

sleighing was excellent, and the air clear

and frosty, and brimming with the elixir

of life. The trees and bushes were full

of spangles of ice, lit up by the sun, and

the snow sparkled bright, as if sifted with

pearls. Sleigh-bells jingled in all direc-

tions, and horses arched their necks and

proudly skimmed the beaten roads, as if

of the pleasures of the world.

-for that day at least-they were rulers

There was nothing for Mr. Crawford to

do. His house was built, his wood sawed

and split and piled in his wood-house, and

his cattle were watered and fed, and, as

he urged his wife, it was preposterous to

settle down by the stove on such a day,

"Where can we go? I was over home

last week," was questioned, as she paused

"Over to Stoneham to see Mr. Marshall.

"But we hardly know them. It's tw

"You know our little tucked-up hous

ooked so mean beside their large one

that I could not bear to return their visits.

But I'd like to have them come now," and

no small measure of pride was discernible

in the look Mr. Crawford cast around the

He carried the point as usual, and an

hour later Mrs. Crawford, in a nest alpaca

ears next March since we have met."

and they must have a sleigh ride.

beside bim for an answer.

That's just the place, Lydia."

"It's our fault, not theirs!"

led by it, and each day covered it with dress and velvet hood and furs, stepped

when she was a child.

the funds for its completion.

"Yes, to the last stitch."

ject was dropped.

said.

The old friends greeted them with miles and warm shakes of the hand, and a pleasant afternoon was spent in the a week of pleasant weather finished up ample parlor, Elsie Marshall playing for the wall, then the underpinning, and the them on the piano, while a younger sister heavy timbers that were to support the taught the visitor a new stitch in crochet for coveted ornaments for her own parlor table; and Mrs. Marshall chatted about her dairy and poultry, and gave a long history of her soldier son, who had passed through the siege of Vicksburg without even a scratch. While Mr. Marshall was out doing chores, and his wife and daughters preparing tea, Mr. Crawford stood up, with a low whistle tried the strength of the mantel, and turned aside the curtains to see the nicety of the window joints, and declared to his wife, sotto voce, that his parlor was finished off fifty per cent better than Marshall's and she, following her husband's example, pried under the carpet and discovered it was not real Brussels; and there was no book on their table, if they did have so many nick-nacks, that was as elegant as their

true, after a neighbor of blunt good History of the Rebellion." sense thrust his face inside the door one After the tea, that did much honor to the hostess, was over, all parties gathered "Lydia, don't work yourself to again into the parlor, and so pleasantly were the moments occupied that the hour of eleven rang out loud and clear from too," the subject was talked over rather the dining-room clock before one of the company was ready to separate for the night. Mrs. Crawford shivered with the cold as she passed out of the warm parlor into the cold hall, and up the stairs to the spare chamber, and her teeth fairly chattered as she crept between the cotton lar had cost so much more than if it had sheets that had been gathering dampness been pleasant weather, and paint was for the last four weeks over the best bed, higher, and they must save what they and as hour after hour dragged by before could to give their boy a start in the she could get warm enough to close her world. Couldn't she manage it somehow? eyes in sleep, she mentally promised, for Give the men more potatoes and other the tenth time, that if her spare bed must vegetables, and not work so hard to make be kept ready for visitors she would undo it and air the sheets before company good as the verdict of half the world goes should be thrown into them to suffer as -who had never a thought contrary to if in an ague fit.

Morning found Mrs. Crawford with dull pain in her head, and a sharp one in her side, and though she tried to chat with a pleasant smile at the breakfast friends for their kind urging to have her spend the day, yet beneath all was the one longing desire to curl up on the lounge at home close by the stove, and warm herself with a hot cup of ginger tea, and see if she could not sleep off the pain that now came with every respiration, as if each breath was a sharp-edged knife. It was noon before they reached home, and Mrs. Crawford's lips were so blue with the cold that her husband was frightened, and only stopped to throw a blanket over his heated beast, before he filled the stove with kindlings and dry wood, and had a tea-kettle on, and his wife covered deep with comforters on the

lounge close by the fire. After the chill went off a burning fever came on, and the poor sufferer muttered incoherently, and threw off the blankets, and stared wildly at her husband; and he, trembling as if some nameless terror was over him, called to a passing neighbor and sent him to the next town for a dector in hot haste. It was midnight before Mrs. Crawford could be soothed to sleep, and even then her husband hung above her until morning, watching every breath, and counting her fevered pulses, as if his cooler touch could quiet their restless for the first time since early spring, sat throbbing.

The next day she was better, though she could not rise from the bed, but the talked to his patient with a cheerful smile, toiled. sobered as he sat by the dining-room fire. hung up his overcoat and hat, and the every movement, turned away with a sigh ly touched her cheek, as he gave the and wiped his eyes with his hard hand. for he knew nothing but danger could induce the busy doctor to lay aside his gar-

ments for a protracted stay. The crisis was past. Mrs. Crawford was out of danger, and the house free from watchers, and the lights could be extinguished once more. The invalid could be drawn out into the dining-room and sit bolstered up in the easy chair, and rock a little, very gently, and sit at the table with cap on and shawl around her, and manage to swallow a few mouthfuls of toast, or rice, as if to eat it was a duty, and thus spring found her-no bet-

ter, no worse. The good doctor was in despair, and taking Mr. Crawford into his buggy one day to ride over to town for some needed medicine, he questioned him closely about his wife previous to her sickness.

"Was she slender or had she ever any serious illness before?" "Hearty as could be, doctor, and I hav not paid a dollar for medicine before this winter in fourteen years! I hardly thought she could be sick. I am afraid she worked too hard last summer," wa

the reply, ending with a heavy sigh. "Building the house? Didn't she have good help?"

"She did her work alone," answered Mr. Crawford, with a feeling half pride, half shame-pride that he had such smart wife, and shame that he had allowed her to work so.

"And that's what killed her," said the indignant doctor, as he turned and looked his companion full in the face, and turned his head and said pleasantly, "I'll brought his hand down on his knee with | be with you in a short time, boys!" and a heavy thump. "Didn't you know bet- then the door closed behind him. ter?" Then seeing the tears spring to Mr. Crawford's eyes, and thinking what a the faintest gleam of the moon to lighten kind husband he had been through her the shadows into which he plunged. The long, trying sickness, he added in a soft- air was soft and warm against his face as er tone. " the world. Never stop to think until his ear save the roar of the frothing your wives are half dead and buried; and you are no worse than the rest; but see | bed from the cabin. that you take care of her after this.' Then as if talking to himself he added: 'She has seemed so jaded, run down, no vitality to build upon. Such a case as ago, but I begin to despair of anything but a trip to the salt water. I'll try this new tonic, and if that fails she must start." hers ought to have been cured months

pleasant June morning Mrs. Crawford was brought out by her husband and son in a most forgot the pain in her side, that large easy chair and lifted onto a bed in an easy carringe, and a large trunk and settled down into a steady ache that never satchel strapped on behind, and so they traveled at a slow pace to the nearest cars that would convey them to the seaside.

There were no regrets in Mr. Crawford's thought as a mile from home they met several feet above his head. Mrs. Reed and her husband, the lady's cheek round and flushed with health, and nightfall. I knew the rain of the last her eyes sparkling with the enjoyment of two days would cause a rise, but this life, for his poor wife had grown dearer looks serious. Luckily the dam will and nearer every day of her suffering life, and he would not have exchanged her for a hundred like his early choice, but he mentally called himself a fool, a double fool, for not following their example, for what was a debt of even \$1,000, and having health and strength to pay it off, to the suffering and anxiety, and the scurity; but his familiarity with every dark future that spread out before them, scarcely lighted by a ray of hope, and all the heavy expenses were theirs after all.

At first Mrs. Crawford could only totter

along a few steps upheld by her husband's strong arm, but day after day the walk was extended a little further, till it compassed the jutting rock that overlooked the ocean. Then hour after hour was passed watching some white sail far out at sea or seeing the waves dash over the broad sands, rising higher and higher as the tide came sweeping in, till in her excitement she forgot her aching side and the lunch hour, drinking in the sea breeze and the fresh air, and thus one day a hunger, surprised her. She clapped her lily, followed by a muttered curse. hands in almost childish glee to think that the loathing for food was gone once more. How good the tea and crisped fish | tion of horror. tasted, mixed with a mealy sweet potato as she dined, while her husband looked on. health, and in two months more she was almost herself again. True, a little more delicate, more susceptible to changes of weather, but her cheeks had become round, and her eyes bright, and she could climb the rocks without an aching side.

It was a glad morning at home-wife, husband, and son, and doctor, who was kind man as he took up his hat to leave. table, and felt really grateful to her put his hand on Mr. Crawford's shoulder and said, soberly: "You will take care of her after this." The reply was, "Yes, yes, doctor, you can trust me now, for I would not suffer as I did in mind for days after I took that ride with you for my whole farm, new house and all."

### BESIDE THE FLUME.

In the spring of 1882 four miners built their cabin on the bank of a brawling stream that, with frothing lips, leaped down from one of the grand mountain fastnesses of the Golden State.

Then they constructed a solidly built dam of logs completely across the stream which they named Clear River, thus shut ting off the water from its bed, the over flow escaping by a long race-way o

In the dry bed of the river was located Clear River mine, and the miners soon found all their labor well rewarded; for the sands of the mountain torrent literal ly shone with gold, that had bared its breast to the turbulent waters for centuries, or from many a tortured boulder whirled along in a crazy dance in the river's cold embrace.

taken from the delicate scales, and the And the moon burst forth from behind looked into each other's eves that shone chill came on harder than ever the third brighter, with the light of success, than morning, and the physician, though he the gold for which they had so patiently

"Ten thousand dollars, boys-\$2,500 and after a little study of the coals he share!" laughed one of the brown-faced miners. "That's a pretty good showing anxious husband, who had been watching, for a month of rocking the cradle. A few more dividends like that and then reckon that I'll go home. There's a little woman in a little brown house I know of that will be glad to see me-bless her brave little heart!"

Home! The four partners in the Clea River mine were all from the far-away east and at that word stern faces soften ed, and more than one hand involuntarily sought a ragged breast, wherein was conealed a precious packet of well-worn etters from loved ones over the moun-

But one of them-a frank-faced young fellow-arose from the table, glanced half anxiously, half-hesitatingly at his which it had been shut out so long, stripwent to the little cabin window and look. ed out into the night.

"What's the trouble with you, Upton?" was the general inquiry. Upton strede uneasily toward his fel-

low miners. "I can not answer your question, boys for the truth of it is, I don't know myself. I can only say that a feeling as if we were in mortal danger this very moment is upon me, and I can't shake it off!"

A laugh went around the tablehearty, ringing laugh—the laugh of men who scorn the thought of danger, and yet they could not but feel impressed by the young fellow's earnestness.

Upton joined in the laugh at his ex pense; but that strange, far-off look as of one whose spirit is not with the body, never left his face.

He went back to the window again and then threw open the cabin door,

There was neither sparkle of star nor Well, well, it's the way with a woman's breath. No sound came to flume, which was the width of the river

> Upton descended the steep bank and began to pick his way over the rough stones of the claim, with the great face of the dam rising up at his side like some huge prison wall.

He stopped and listened a moment. He heard queer little gurgles-faint, soft, lapping sounds-a soft, subdued swish,

The new tonic did fail; and so one as of hurrying waters; and yet, after all, there was a certain ruthless calm about those strong, unseen floods behind that cool, dark wall that bore evidence of immense power.

Thud! It was as if some mighty. Titanic missle had been hurled against the walls. It was only an uptorn tree, borne with terrific force against the dam

"How the river has crept up since stand the pressure of a common flood!" He laid his ear close to one of the pro jecting timbers of the dam.

"That immense weight of water doesn't ven jar it!" he murmured.

Picking his way over the rocky riverbed was no easy matter in that thick obfoot of the locality helped him and in a short time he stood before the flame.

Ah, here was uproar enough! The flume was full to the very topmost plank. A hiss of flying spray struck him in the face; but he gave no heed to the ice-cold drops that clung to his forehead.

That strange, premonitory, haunting feeling enwrapped his every sense.

Upton felt rather than thought that somewhere out in this cool darkness lurked danger, and he knew not how or in what shape it was to come.

He had walked a long distance down by the side of the flume, when he heard a sharp clatter among the rocks of the new, or rather, an old pain, the pain of river-bed as of some one stumbling heav-

The voice! He knew it, and he shut his teeth sharply to keep back an exclama-

Sam Lomax, the road agent, the terro of the honest, hard-working miner in watching every mouthful she ate as whatsoever mine, together with his mercieagerly as if his had been the fast. That less bands of renegades and Indians, was a week was the first real start towards creeping up the river bed, and this midnight raid meant death to the four part ners of the Clear River mine.

Rallying every energy he turned and fled up the river-bed as for dear life. Not of his own danger was he thinking, but rather of the peril of the unwarned men in the little cabin yonder-his "pards," who had become endeared to him through passing by and called in to congratulate the many months of weary privation and them, and after chatting an hour, the toil, so cheerily shared together; his comrades, unto whom his soul clove, with love as strong as that of a brother.

Why did objects beside him, before him, become so distinct? He threw up his head as he ran.

The clouds were parting, and he perceived that in a few moments their friendly aid would be withdrawn. The moon burned like some great, watch fire in the heavens, and his flight would be revealed to those merciless eyes not a pistol shot away. The odds were all against him. Strain

energy, every nerve as he might, to-mor row's sun would look down on four victims to Lomax and his band, and the dear folks at home would look in vain for those whose bones were whitening by the rotting dam in those western wilds.

The dam! an inspiration born of dire necessity leaped into his mind, and a light flamed forth in his eyes. The strength of hope sprang up in his heart and stung every nerve and on he sped.

The dam loomed up before him. He sprang to a little locker, built for convenience's sake, close by the end of the dam threw up the cover, and seized a keg of blasting powder, thrust it under one of the projecting supports of the dam, lighted a short fuse, thrust one end into the The last ounce of shining dust had been keg and then turned and fled.

> softly over all that the darkness had hid. "Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the happy trio, still sitting about the cabin table, as one of their number finished relating some anec dote of his rollicking college days; and the laughter was still echoing, when the door was burst violently open, and Upton, with his face as white as a death mark stood on the threshold. He made a beck

oning motion, and then disappeared. The miners sprang to their feet, but even as they did so a loud explosion deaf ened their ears, and a terrible thrill rock ed the little cabin like a cradle. With on impulse they leaped to the door. They saw the whole front of the dan

move out in one mass, one instant transfigured by the light of the moon into stately wall of burnished silver, the next broken and sheathed in a glorious sheeting

And then a torrent with foaming crest leaped down over its own highway from companions, then turned from them and ping bare the foundation of the dam and driving the flume before it.

The miners on the bank stood dumb but the men in the path of the opened flood-gates uttered one cry as the dark death touched them: and then all was silent, save for the mighty song of the waters, which rang up to the mountain

The miners heard that last cry of des pair and their hearts seemed to stop in horror. They turned to Upton, who was standing near them, and saw that he was staggering like one beneath whose fee the solid earth was rocking.

Strong arms knit about him, was supported into the cabin. The doors and windows were barred and then they crowded around Upton who had sunk on his rude couch, and one

question burst from every lip. "What was that cry, Upton?" The story of Upton was briefly told. When he had finished, three strong

right hands were stretched forth toward He gave each a hearty grasp in turn and that silent hand-shaking expressed more than could have been put into

But after the dam and flume had been rebuilt, the mine no longer bore the name of Clear River. It had been changed to Up ton in honor of the brave young "pard" who had saved the lives of his friends and nimself on the night he walked down by

Ah! you have a headache! Why don't you try Ayer's Pills? They will relieve the stomach, estore the digestive organs to healthy action, emove the obstructions that depress nervee and brains, and thus cure your headache per

the flume.

The Three Rings.

Saladin was so great and so valiant a man that by his merits he was raised to the throne of Babylon, and won the glory of many a conquest over both Christians ing early these long days, the whole ex and Saracens. As the prince was engaged in many costly wars, and moreover was liberal in his expenditure, there came a time when he found his resources so ex hausted that he was forced to look around him and consider what he had better do.

the town of Alexandria there dwelt a wealthy Jew named Melchisedech, who was accustomed to lend money at interest Melchisedech was an avaricious man and not at all likely to produce such sum as the king required; but the urgent need he was in determined Saladin to ob tain it by force if necessary; therefore he devised a scheme by which he might get the Jew in his power, and sentence him to a fine that should be sufficient to meet the emergency.

So Melchisedech was summoned to the palace and there received with much honor; presently he had an audience of the king, who spoke to him after this manner: 'I have been told great things concerning your wisdom, and especially, it is said you have a remarkable knowledge of spiritual subjects. I have sent for you then, Melchisedech, that you may tell me this. Which of these three religions is the best and the true-that of the Jew, of the Mohammedan, or of the Christian?"

Now, this Jew was crafty, and he per ceived that the king was laying a snare for him. If he gave a preference for any one of these religions his vast wealth-if not his life also-would be the forfeit Happily for him, he was not easily alarmed, and with wonderful presence of mind he thus made answer to Saladin:

tion me is beautiful, and of vast importance; but, in order that I may reply in a satisfactory manner, permit me to tell you a little story. I remember hearingthough I cannot say in what country it was-of a rich man, who, among other very valuable jewels, possessed a ring of great beauty and inestimable worth. De siring that the treasure should be guarded suitably, this man devised the project of leaving it to his successors as a memo rial of his opulence; therefore, he direct ed in his will that the son, who, at the time of his death, should be found in possession of the ring might be regarded as his heir, and held in consideration by all the family. The son who thus inherited the costly jewel bequeathed it in much the same terms to his successors and thus it passed from generation to generation. At length it fell into the hands of a man who was the father of three boys Each one of these was amiable and excel lent, each was submissive to his parent's will, and his love for them was equal Now, this good man became much per plexed as to how he ought to leave his treasure, for he loved his sons well, and would gladly have made the three equally happy. He could not single out one son for his good qualities, because all wer alike virtuous, thus it was that he devised a method of getting out of a difficulty for it must be owned that in a moment of weakness he had promised the ring to each of the three young men. Secretly apply ing to a goldsmith, he had two rings made so perfectly resembling the heir com that even he himself could not distinguish the false from the true. The sons received then a ring apiece, and—as may be supposed—this was the ground of bitter contestation as soon as the father died. Each one declared that the rights of his heritage. It was, however, impossible apart, and a legal process was begun to establish the true succession. This pro cess is so full of intricacy, and so many questions are involved in it, that it is going on to the present day and without any hope of being satisfactorily ended."

"That, my lord, is the story," said the Jew in conclusion, "and, as with the ring, so it is with the laws which the Almighty has given to three different people. Each believes that with them is the right of inheritance, each considers that they have the true law, and obey the only true commandments." It is not yet decided which of the three is nearest to the truth and to appearances it never will be."

Saladin perceived that the Jew was too wily for him, and he admired the skill with which he bad avoided the trap set for him. It would be useless to manœuvre further with a man like this; therefore the king told him of his pressing need of money, and frankly asked for the loan Me was candid enough also to confess what his purpose was if the reply to his question had been less discreet.

Touched by the generosity of this wowal, the Jew was moved to a good will unusual to his character, and produced the large sum which Saladin required. That monarch not only repaid him the noney, but made him many gifts and kept him near to his own royal person, treating him with respect and with a real friendship as long as he lived.

### A French Monastery. A correspondent of the Boston Adver-

tiser, writing from Grenoble, France,

The excursion which will, however most attract the tourist at Grenoble is to strict life of its inmates, and secondly, from its delicious liquor, the fame of which is world-wide, and its circulation as unrestricted as are the footsteps of those who make it the contrary. can only walk about a few acres of land, short description of the place, where I imagine comparatively few Americans take the trouble to go. The trip by diligence from Grenoble is about five hours each way, going and coming by different gives new life and energy to the whole body-

hillsides you approach the monastery. Returning by Saint Laurient for a few By and by Saladin remembered that in miles, you pass through the gorge of the Guiers, a mountain stream with overhanging rocks and trees, offering as tantastic sights and captivating points as any it has ever been my fortune to see; then on the Voiron and along the River Drac. until you re-enter the gates of the city. Chartreuse in its situation reminded me considerably of the Profile houses in the White Mountains, hemmed in on every side by the craggy heights, which enclose it almost too tightly. You enter the gate. if you are a man, and giving your name. which is sent to the "father coadjutor" are shown by an attendant throughout the various parts of the building, as the chapels, library, refectory, etc. There are only about forty fathers, and twenty brothers who act more or less as servants to the former, and very few of them do you meet in the corridors or rooms, which are as lonely and silent as the tombs. Each father has what is called a cell. which in reality is a fair-sized apartment, with working-room, if he is of a mechani cal turn, sleeping-room, sitting-room and a small garden behind, which is surround ed by a wall so as to secure absolute privacy. They go to their religious devotions several times a day, but do not communicate with each other; take their dinner together once a week-Sundays, "Sir, the subject on which you ques and on fete days in a mysterious looking room with tables spread along three sides, the head one being occupied solely by the ' general," for such is the title given to the head father. But silence reigns supreme at this festive scene. Once a week they walk for an hour or so in the wall-surrounded grounds, and once a year take a stroll in the neighboring woods. The fathers are dressed in white robes, with hoods of the same color; but the brothers are not allowed anything finer than snuff-colored brown. Shirts are not permitted, and woolen is the only material used. The fathers spend most of their time in their cells, and food is handed them once a day through an opening, though there is enough to make two repasts from it. It seems almost impossible, in this realistic and electric money making age, to take in the true inward ness of such an institution, with its dread of the fair sex, its shunning communi cation with human beings, its dodging the responsibilities of life, carving out a plan of existence quite different from what seems to have been intended by the Creator. And all for what? Who can answer the question? If it is to prepare for a future state, then what a peculiar future state it ought consistently to be. Well, if they like it, I do not suppose they hurt anybody else; but still they may any time expect, as in the Revolution in 1789, that curiosity, if nothing else, will have their privacy invaded and broken up for a time. They neglect their duties as citizens, and so cannot be astonished if they are called upon to pay the debt they owe, at least to the country in which they live. Strange, I repeat, it is to connect this extreme austerity with the delicious liqueur which is the finishing touch of so many gay breakfasts, dinners and suppers in every land and clime. The sound of music and succession were his; each one expected to revelry; the perfume of flowers, the light be regarded as the head of the family; of gas and candles, the laughter of the four men grouped around the rude table, the clouds, her calm, pale light falling each one produced his ring as a proof of jeunesse doree, the fumes of cigars, the rollicking songs-ah, how many such festo know the real and the false jewels tive scenes does the bottle of Chartreuse before me suggest. Do the worthy fathers and brothers think of this side of the medal? At any rate they have a keen eye for business, and the manufactory, which is some three miles from the monastery, keeps the secret of that little mountain flower from which the essence is extracted as sacred as the Eleusinian mysteries of old. No stranger is admitted there, and the manager, one L. Garnier, whose name is on every bottle, is a father of the order The secret was given him, and he will doubtless hand it down carefully to his successor, for while the manufactory belongs to the order and several of the fathers and brothers are there, it is generally supposed that very few of them are thoroughly conversant with the process of fabrication, and probably few of them care much about it. All the same it is a princely revenue, and one that is constantly increasing. You will be told that the money is devoted to charitable purposes, and very likely part of it is, while the rest may be spent in keeping the monastery in order and beautifying it. However this may be, the Grande Chartreuse is at the top of the ladder as a monastery and money-making institution combined

## Efficiency of Lightning Rods.

Prof. Mohn, of Christiana, Norway having been employed by the government to investigate the efficiency of the protection afforded to buildings by lightning rods, seems to have substantially settled the much debated question, at least for that region of country. His report shows that light-houses, telegraph stations, and other exposed buildings, which were provided with conductors, did not by far the doubly renowned monastery of La suffer as much as churches, which in Grande Chartreuse; first, on account of the most cases were unprotected. It appears, historical traditions of Saint Bruno and in fact, that of about 100 churches report what he founded there, and the strangely | ed to have been struck by lightning, only three were provided with conductors; that of these three the first had a conductor in good order, and the building was uninjured; the second had a conduc-They tor of zinc wire, which melted, and, of course, left the structure without protecwhile it makes the tour of the world and tion; the third had a wire which was is found on the wine-list of every hotel, rusty where it joined the earth, and the restaurant and club of every city and church was burned. More than one-half town where good living is known. And the number of churches struck were now, under the influence of a glass of this totally destroyed. Mr. Preece, the Eng seductive cordial, bought yesterday at lish government electrician, states that no the monastery itself, allow me to give a damage has occurred since telegraph poles were earth wired .- The Electrician.

Hood's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, and

THE BATTLE OF PEACH ORCHARD.

Tell my mother not to weep for me, Nor think that I am dead. For I'll come creeping home again And sneak right off to bed. For we fought the battle bravely, And when the day was done Full many a boy lay doubled up, And I the sickest one. And weeping in the orchard grass Were boys of all degrees, . The peaches in their writhing forms, The last of many trees.

But one was young, and filled himself With peaches to the brim, Dire misery marked him for his own. Alas! and I was him. And when the cold moon rose that night

She shuddered and looked down, Ans saw the doctors hurrying To half the boys in town. Yes, sadly on that dreadful scene Her cold light seemed to glare. And she saw the boys take castor oil, Pair killer, laudanum, sulphur and molasses, cho

agogue, blue mass, paregoric, mustard and hot siter, cayenne pepper tea, red-hot cholera max-que, rhubarb, soo:hing syrup, jalap, Root's geady Relief, Indian pills, and various hefb mixres warranted to curl a boy's hair. Burdette, in Louisville Courier Journal

### Eli Perkins on Art.

Eli Perkins, who is always amusing if not always accurate, tells the Minneapolis Tribune his views of some noted pictures:

"The great feature of the Dresden Gallery are the two rival Madonnas painted by Holbein and Raphael. Travelers always pass by a mile or two of pic tures by such men as Teniers, Rubens, Van Dyck, Correggio, Murillo, Tintoretto and Ruysdael, and walk straight to the masterpieces of Holbein and Raphael. Raphael's Madonna is called the Sistine Madonna because it was painted for Pope Pius Sixtus, whose portrait is in the foreground intently gazing at Mary soaring away with the infant Jesus in her arms. The picture was painted in 1505. The cheek of a Pope in getting on to the same canvas with the Virgin Mary is sublime. It would be just as proper for Beecher to hire Meissonier to paint the Virgin Mary and infant Christ soaring away over the Andson with a picture of Henry Ward and Mrs. Stowe in the foreground. The Romans saw the silliness of the Sistine Madonne, and would not have it in Rome. 80 the Duke of Modena sold it to Dresden for \$40,000. The picture has been se advertised by the engravers and photographers that it draws hundreds of thousands of people to see it every year. I have no doubt that this picture draws to Dresden a half million of dollars annually. It pays these European kings to keep these works of art. The Venus de Medici has drawn millions of people to the Offizi Gallery at Florence, and Ruben's 'Descent From the Cross' keeps the art pilgrims streaming into Antwerp.

"Every one feels a great disappointment on seeing a picture like the Sistine Madonna. The artists all say there is really nothing great about it. The engravers have improved it as they improve Turner's. pictures. It is about nine by twelve feet It is labeled simply 'Raphael Stanzio, born 1445, died 1520.'

"Holbein's Madonna also represents a falsehood, or rather an impossibility. It is called the Madonna and the Sick Child. But whose sick child is it? Why, it belongs to the Burgomaster of Basle, who lived athousand years after the Virgin Mary! The Burgomaster's child was dying, and the Burgomaster is represented in the picture with his entire family praying, while the Virgin Mary has laid down of the Virgin's arm and putting a Dutch baby in the place of Omnipotence! This is ancient art!"

### Society Note.

If there is any one thing a fashionable lady does really enjoy, it is to make a formal call on some other fashionable lady and find her out.

A few days ago an elegantly dressed lady emerged proudly from a street car and called at one of the stateliest mansions, in front of which the inevitable small boy was playing. "Your mother is not in?" said the visi-

for, in a confident tone of voice.

'Oh, yes, she is: she is in the parlor, "I though she always went out to take aride about this time in the afternoon.' replied the lady, in a disappointed tone of voice; and an expression of horror and disgust flitted over her moire antique fea-

"I reckon she would have been out if you had let her know you were coming, and had given her a chance to skip. heard her say so the other day to pa-"

Just at this moment the lady of the house came out. They rushed toward each others' arms like two colliding locomotives-smack on both sides, and in the middle. "Yum, yum, yum, how glad I am-yum, yum-to see you! You naughty thing, you haven't been to see me in an age-smack, yum. Now come right into the house and make yourself at home. How are your dear little children? I do think they are the cunningest little cherubs," etc. - Texas Siftings.

### Country Doctors.

When Miss Harriet Martineau visit ed this country about forty years ago she came in the true British nil admirari spirit, and of course wrote a "Retrospect of Western Travel," long dead, defunct, and orgotten. The following neat little story connection with it deserves to be em balmed. She wrote: "Country doctors are not unlike wild country judges. Being in with a fine specimen of the class. I was glad of this afterwards, but much annoyed at the time by the impossibility of extracting from him the slightest information as to my friend's state. I detained him in conversation day after day to no Purpose, and varied my questions with as much American ingenuity as I could command, but in vain. He would neither tell me what was the matter with her, whether her illness was serious or trifling, or whether it was likely to be long or

the illness were to last a twelvemonth. He took a blue paper with some white of another pocket, spilled some at random iato small papers, and gave directions when they should be taken, and my friend speedily and entirely recovered. I never was so completely in the dark about the nature of any illness, and I am so still. I fancy I hear now the short, sharp, conceited tones of the doctor, doggedly using his power of exasperating my anxiety." So far so good, but here comes in the audi alteram partem, for the village doctor' referred to turned out to be a highly respectable physician of Battleborough, Vermont, and this is his version of the story as published in a newspaper at that time: "I am not tamely to be held up to the derision of England and America. It is true I did not tell her, although she almost pestered my life out to be informed. I bore it all, and equivocated and evaded, all from motives of delicacy, to spare the woman's feelings. If she has been so much concerned to know, and is yet in the dark, I will enlighten her darkness-her friend was in the first stages of delirium tremens."

### A Clerical Imposture.

The following case was related to me by a Bishop of the Church of England There was a man who had officiated as a clergyman in a large town for about fifteen years. At the lapse of that time it was accidentally discovered that he was then a voice came from the closet: an impostor. A new Bishop came, or the man went into a new diocese; anyhow, the request came that he would produce his letters of orders. Letters of orders are rather precious and remarkable documents. If once they are lost they cannot be replaced. The pseudo clergyman replied, expressing his great regret that, in the course of a removal, the letters had been hopelessly mislaid, but which he had served in the diocese would of his late stunning costume. be considered a sufficient voucher. The Bishop wrote back to say that he regret ted the loss of the letters of orders, and it dates, which would enable him to refer to the diocesan registry. The imposture then became known. It was a matter of great anxiety to settle what had best be done under such circumstances. Of course a very large number of marriages had been performed during these 15 years, not one of which was legal. The first suggestion was that an act should be was considered that an immense deal of civilization." pain would be caused by the publication of the invalidity of these marriages, and the case of children, where one or both of the parents had died in the meantime. On a certain evening there was a solemn discussion between the Bishop of the diocese and the Home Secretary, the result villainous false clergyman that, if he left England immediately and forever, proceedings would not be taken but that otherwise he would be prosecuted .- London Society.

## A Bat and its Wings.

There is a singular property with which the bat is endowed, too remarkable and Christ and taken up the sick baby. The curious to be passed altogether unnoticed sublime cheek of the red-nosed Burgo- The wings of these creatures consist of a master of Basle taking the infant God out | delicate and nearly naked membrane of great size, considering the size of the body; but besides this the nose is, in some varieties, furnished with a membranous foliation, and in others the external membranous ears are greatly developed. The membranous tissues have their sensibility so high that something like a new sense is thereby developed, as if in aid of the sense of sight. The modified impression which the air in quiescence or in motion, however slight, communicates, the trem ulous jar of its currents, its temperature the indescribable conditions of such por tions of air as are in contract with different bodies, are all apparently appreciated by the bat. If the eyes of a bat be covered up, or if he cruelly be deprived of sight, it will pursue its course about a I had been on the lookout all along for room with a thousand obstacles in its that charming sight so beautifully deway, avoiding them all; neither dashing against a wall nor touching the smallest thing, but threading its way with the utmost precision and quickness, and passing adroitly through apertures or interspaces of threads placed purposely across the apartment. This endowment, which almost exceeds belief, has been abundantly demonstrated.

## Poisonous Dyes.

The danger of wearing next the skin articles of clothing dyed with substances obtained from benzol and other products of coal tar has been declared many times in our columns in letters from medical men, who have given instances of the ill effect caused through the absorption by the skin of these irritating and poisonous compounds. Their warnings are repeated and illustrated in a case of exhibits sent to the Health Exhibition by an authority on skin diseases, Mr. James Startin, M. R. C. S. In this case, which will be found in the dress section in the quadrant near the entrance from the conservatory, are specimens of some of the beauti ful aniline colors, rosaniline, magenta, violet red, methyl violet, Bismarck violet, etc., and gloves and stockings dyed with the substance by which these bliged to call in the aid of a village doctor, hues are obtained that, in cases coming my companion, I found we had fallen under the treatment of the exhibitor, had produced eruptions on the skin of women and children, in some instances of a very severe character. Below are shown many vegetable dye-stuffs, and gloves, stock ings, and other portions of dress dyed with them from which no danger of the kind need be apprehended .- London Times.

## They All Knew How.

A writer in a Portland (Me.) paper says that he took a spider from his web, put short. All that he would say was. 'Hope him on a chip of wood, and set him afloat Jour friend will be better, 'Will make on the quiet waters of a pond. He walk- and Oil Liniment, cures Sprains, Bruises and her better if we can, 'Must try to im- ed all about the sides of the bark, survey- Lameness at once.

prove her health,' and so on. I was in- ing the situation very carefully, and, formed that this was all I could extract if when the fact that he was really afloat and about a yard from shore seemed to be fully comprehended, he prospected for powder in it out of one pocket and a the nearest point of land. This point white paper with some other powder out fairly settled upon, he immediately began to cast a web for it. He threw it as far as possible in the air and with the wind. It soon reached shore and made fast to the spires of grass; then he turned himself about, and, in true sailor fashion, began to haul in hand over hand on his cable. Carefully he drew upon it until his bark began to move toward the shore. As it moved faster, the faster he drew upon it, to keep his hawser taut and from touching the water. Very soon he reached the shore, and quietly leaping to terra firma, he sped his way homeward. Thinking that he might be a special expert and an exception in that line of boatmanship to the rest of his companions, the writer tried several of them, and they all came to shore in like manner.

### Oscar After Marriage.

Oscar Wilde, who was married a spell ago to a dreamy-eyed, soulful creature, who seemed to worship Oscar and only to do his will, was rudely shocked the other day. He had dressed and acted like ordinary, every-day mortals for some time past, and attracted but little attention by his oddities; but one morning the old spirit came over him, and he felt like poising and parading in the remarkable costume rendered familiar by his platform performances. His wife saw him rummaging the wardrobe, but said noth ing. He rummaged a long while, and

"Where are they, dear?" "Where are what, love?"

"Why, the-my knee-breeches, darl-

Oscar. Your knee breeches belong to the past."

Pale and agitated was the countenance of Mr. Wilde as he emerged from the closet door, holding in his hand one long hoped that the length of time during silk stocking, which was all he could find

"Mrs. Wilde, what do you mean?"

"Mr. Wilde," said the madam, in icy, measured tone, "this foolishness of yours, would be quite sufficient if he gave exact which might have been interesting and attractive when you was a young and single man, is all out of place now."

"Madam!" "It comports not," continued Mrs. Wilde, "with the discretion and dignity which should belong to the head of a family. Knee-breeches and long stock ings are quite out of character for you now, and henceforth you must content passed making these marriges legal. yourself with the decorous pantaloons pre-There were objections to this course. It scribed by our modern and less æsthetic

The tone-of Mrs. Wilde was firm and decided, and she suddenly displayed a that peculiar hardship would be done in force and decision of character hitherto unsuspected and unlooked for. Oscar hesitated, and then turned round as if to resume his search.

"No use hunting for them, dear," said she. "An image peddler was here the of which was a communication to the other day, and I traded your breeches off for that plaster cast of the Laocoon upon

the mantle-piece." Oscar dropped into a chair, buried his face in his hands and wept.

"And another thing, Mr. Wilde," said she, rising to leave the room, "I wish you to understand right here, once for all, that if any one wears the breeches henceforth in this house it will be me! Then she left him alone in his agony

## An Appetizing Process.

A travelling correspondent of the Salt Lake City Tribune, writing from Venice says: "The people live entirely upon cistern water, collected by drains from all the neighboring houses into bronze cisterns, situated in every little square of drawing their supply and carrying it away girl." in their graceful copper buckets. It looks very much like an Eastern scene. But speaking of water reminds me that the people are not much given to that beverage, but consume large quantities of wine; and as we passed a dingy little lane one day we saw the very simple process of its manufacture. scribed by the poet when he speaks of the maid 'with milk-white ankles splashed with wine.' How trying are life's disappointments! I saw instead, jumping on the unfortunate grapes piled up in tubs, great raw-boned, greasy-looking laborers, with feet like hams, and ankles-well, the guide solemnly assured us that they per formed ablutions before their grape dance but I came away with unpleasant im pressions. Under the best of circumstances, it is unpleasant to 'put your foot in it,' but to have others put theirs in for you, is certainly repugnant to a person of refined tastes."

## A Roadway of Silver.

In Colorado for some time past men have been employed in constructing a wagon road to the mines, using as a sort of macadam the hard rock that had been dug from two of the shafts. Since the construction of the road numerous heavy wagons have ground this rock down considerably, and recently a heavy rainstorm visited the locality. When the road be came dry again streaks of silver were discovered wherever the wind blew the dust from the road. Thinking that the rock that had been used for the construction of the roadbed was of more value than at thing she was sorry for. first supposed, the superintendent had sev eral bags filled with the crushed rock and sent it to a smelting works to have it assayed. The report that came back was to the effect that the ore furnished had assayed over \$1,600 worth of pure silver .-Rochester Post and Express.

Who has not heard or been the recipient of benefits derived from using N. H. Downs Elixir, a never failing remedy for all disease of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. None are too poor to get cured of all bilious diseases by the use of Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, as they

### VARIETIES.

"Have you had any experience in operating circular saws?" inquired the proprietor of a sawing and turning shop of an applicant for employment.

Upon giving an affirmative answer the man ess it is a buckwheat cake. Much may be said of the modern cigar, but was engaged and set to work. Half an hour later the employer bethought himself to see how his new hand was doing, and found him

gazing at the bleeding stump of the forefinger of his right hand. "How did you come do that?" inquired the

"How did I do it? Well, I was wondering if that thing was moving," he said, pointing to the circular saw, "and I put my finger down just like that. Holy Moses! there goes the other one," he shrieked, as the index finger of his left hand became a victim of his illustration.

"Well, are you satisfied that the thing is alive?" asked the proprietor of the saw.

FRANKLIN, Ky., has a new court house with the usual town clock, so dear to the pro vincial heart. Shortly after it was put up and set going, two young farmers were in town seeing the sights, and the court-house was the center of attraction. Finally one of them no ticed the clock's four faces, as they wer walking around the square.

"fim," he exclaimed, "keep your eye or them clocks up in the capalow."

"Yes, I seen 'em."

" All four uy 'em?" "In course."

"Well, I've been watchin' 'em purty clost and I'll swear, by hokey, if I ever seen four clocks keep time so near together. I wonder who does the regulatin' an' tendin' to 'em. I'd like to have him drive a wedge in my old turnip and make it shoot straight once a day, any

Two fashionable New York ladies met, and

the following conversation took place: "Did you feel the shock?" "I did not perceive it at all."

"Were you asleep when it occurred?" "No, I was wide awake."

"I suppose you were outside of the range of

"O, no, I was in New York. I was at the dinner table at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the shock occurred. Everybody else noticed it except myself."

"Why, how is that possible?"

"There was a woman from Boston sitting opposite me at the table, eating peas with her knife. The shock I received at this breach of etiquette was so much greater than the earthquake, that I took no notice of the latter."

STRICTLY orthodox Israelities make it point never to eat sausages when anybody is looking. Mose Schaumburg went into a restaurant with his little son Jacob, and thinking him too small to observe what was going on ate a regular pork sausage. He was somewha startled to hear Jacob say:

" Fodder, I oants a sausage. "You don't get no sausage, Schacob."

"Den I tells everybody dot synagogue in dot you eat a pork sausage." Just to humor him, Mose ordered a sausage

for the little rascal. Mose thought he had ap peased his offspring, but as soon as the sau. sage was out of sight, little Jacob said: "Now, I tells people dot you eat two porl sausages. Dey vas good, don't it, fodder?'

vay to school with his lunch pail in hand, and asked: "Well, my son, I suppose you learn to read at school?

A GENTLEMAN once met a little boy on th

"No, sir." ' What! Not learn to read? Then you learn

to spell?" " No, sir."

"Not spell? Do you count?"

" No, sir." "Ah, my boy! What do you do?"

"Wait for school to let out."

A PRETTY girl applied at the general delivery window of the postoffice, and smiling at the bashful clerk, she twittered:

"Is there any mail here for me?" "I-I-I beg your pardon, miss," replied the clerk, blushing in four colors, all warranted

"I said is there any mail here for me?" she twittered again with a smile.

"I-I don't know, miss. I'll see some of the the city. Here three times a day you can other boys. I'd like to be, but you come too see a crowd of men, women and children late, for I'm already bespoke by another

> IMPECUNIOUS Young Doctor-" How sweet the moonlight is to-night."

Fair Siren-"Yes, but how warm the air is. was in hopes it would be cooler after the sun went down, but no breeze has sprung up. Ouch! don't press my hand that way. I burned it to-day.'

"Poor little hand You should have put soda on it. Soda is very good for burns." "Then, of course, sods water is good for

He led the way to the drug store.

MRs. B. (reading)-A distinguished author remarks that it is a greater compliment to be trusted than to be loved. Does not that seem

odd? Mr. B .- Not odd at all. Mrs. B.-Why, what could be a greater

ompliment than to be loved! Mr. B.—To be trusted, just as that author savs. I am loved, am I not? Mrs. B .- Of course you are.

Mr. B .- But I can't get trust at the grocery stores.

A WELL-DIGGER in an adjacent township played a great trick on the neighbors. When he had dug down about twenty feet the well caved in just as he got out. He then hung his coat near and wandered away. The neigh bors found the coat, and, supposing the dig ger to be at the bottom, cleaned out the well, and when they got through the man himself drove along with cribbing. More than prayer were said there.

It is related that a confessor once had much difficulty in getting an old Irish woman, a regular penitent of his, to recollect any sin. She could not remember that she had done anything wrong at all. At last, after a severe examination, he asked her whether she could remember a sin of her past life. No. Any-"Sure, father," she answered, "I am sorry l

ever came to this country."

"You should go and see the slight-of-han performances of the Fakir of Siva. They are onderful," said Gus De Smith to a friend. "What does he do that is wonderful?"

"He turns a rabbit into a flower pot!" "There is nothing wonderful in that. My milkman turns a quart of water into a milk pitcher every morning, and he doesn't ever

PASSENGER-"Here, porter, take this thing away."
Sleeping-car Porter—"Why, sah, that's

was?"
"I thought it was a roultice."

### Chaff.

Few men wear out dere pants fust at de

How to raise beets-Take hold of the tops

Never look on the dark side of anything, un-

You have no right to pick a photographer's pocket, even if he has pictures.

Good wedder for church-goin' 'pends mo' on le milliner dan it does on de moon. It is a singular combination that when the mosquito visits you he stays to hum. An ounce of keep your-mouth shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it.

"Why does a dog chase his tail?" asks an idle paragrapher. Because it fleas from him, of course.

The Boston girl is considered accomplished when she can sneeze without dropping off her eye-glasses.

An Englishman upon hearing the cackling in a poultry yard, exclaimed: "Oh, this is ready henchanting!" Song for a young man who has sworn off reating the girls to ice cream: "I'm No-oody's Darling."

"Tell me, sweetheart," he asked his wife, "if I were to die, would you marry again?" With a reproachful smile madam replied: Oh, not right away." There comes a time in every girl's life when she is seized with a longing to hire somebody

else to cook. It comes after she gets mar "See how I ride o'er the raging mane!" ex-claimed the man who was thrown over his horse's head into a ditch on the other side of

A little boy saw his mother take off her switch one day and called out: "Oh, mamma! Let me take your scalp out in the yard so that we can play Indians."

Arabella—"Oh, Bridget, a mouse, a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget—"Sure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

So common has the expression "painting the town red" got to be in a western settlement that one of the saloon keepers has put the sign "artists' materials" in his window. A young gentleman wishes to know which is proper to say on leaving a young lady friend after a late call—good night, or good evening? proper to say on leaving a young lady friend fter a late call—good night, or good evening? lever tell a lie, young man. Say good morn-

There is a movement in St. Louis to celebrate the discovery of America. It has been pre-dicted for some years that the news of the discovery of America would at length reach St Louis.

Young men, it isn't always the girl who looks loveliest in the soft, sweet shadows of the darkening twilight who takes that beauty with her in the grim, gray morning as she wrestles with a kitchen stove.

Little Dot's mamma had been ill with a severe attack of neuralgia. A visitor called, and while waiting in the parlor, asked Dot how her mother was. She replied: "She is sick; she's got the morality." We would not strike a woman under any

circumstance, but we must acknowledge that when we see a girl wearing one of those hor-rible garments known as "Mother Hubbards," we feel inclined to give her a belt. A retired base-ballist of some literary skill was asked to write an epitaph for a man who had just died after marrying his third wife. The ex-batter produced the following terse but expressive sentiment: "Out on third."

Hood's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# PUT YOUR HAND In a vice, turn the screw until the

pain is all you can possibly bear, and that's Rheumatism; turn the screw once more, and that's Neuralgia. Such was the definition of these two diseases given his class by a Professor in a medical college, and he added: "Gentlemen, the medical profession knows no certain cure for either." The latter statement is no longer true, for it has been proved time and again that

C. F. Tilton, Freeport, Ill., Engineer on C. & N. W. Ry., writes:

"Have been troubled with Pheumatism fit-teen years, and have been comined to the house four months at a time. Have used two bottles of ATHLOPHOROS and seem to be entirely curved, I cannot say too much for the medicine."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

# ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 WALL ST. NEW YORK



COSTIVENESS Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizzinėss, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Erup

tions and Skin Diseases.

Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists
INNRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Preps., Burlington, Vt.

## AYER'S Ague Cure IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma-

larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com-plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists,

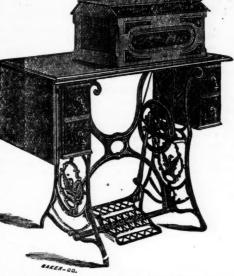


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements we have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover a Drop Leaf with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments.

This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine

we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gave an action of the sewing Machine. made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-

when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle. The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds reatly to the value of this machine.

# ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Law-less, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claim-ed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear

taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until

t runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as

We have selected this style and this of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satis-

JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER, 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

PERFECT HEALTH DEPENDS UPON A PERFECT CONDITION OF THE BLOOD, PURE BLOOD CONQUERS EVERY DISEASE
AND GIVES NEW LIFE TO EVERY DECAY.

ED OR AFFECTED PART. STRONG NERVES
AND PERFECT DIGESTION ENABLE THE
SYSTEM TO STAND THE SHOCK OF SUD
DEN CLIMATIC CHANGES. AN OCCASION:
AL USE OF HOPS & MALT BITTERS WILL
KEEP YOU IN A PERFECT STATE OF PURE BLOOD CONOUERS EVERY DISEASE KEEP YOU IN A PERFECT STATE OF HEALTH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY OTHER PREPARATIONS SAID TO BE JUST AS GOOD, BUT GET ONLY THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY

### HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.



CHICAGO SCALE CC. 2 TON WAGON SCALE, \$40. 3 TON, \$50.
4 Ton \$60, Beam Box Included
2401b. FARMER'S SCALE, \$5.
The "Little Detectiv.," 14 oz. to 25 ib. \$3 The "Little Detective," % OZ. to 25 ib. \$3. 200 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST PRICE FORGE EASE TOOLS, &C. REST FORGE EASE FOR LIGHT WORK, \$10 40 ib. A myst fand fit of Tools, \$10 Farmers are time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers. Invils. Vices & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



The HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL No ac-ASTHMA and Hay Fever Remedy Sold under positive guaranty. Sample Free. L. SMITHNIGHT, jel7eowl3t.



\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best set in the world. 1 sample free lackres JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Miol

M ORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy three dollars and forty cents (\$273.40), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secure d by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the eastand the costs and expenses allowed by law. and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-one of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty one (31), in township two (2) south of range ten (16)

east.

DETROIT, August 7th, 1864.

GEORGE MOORE, Mortgages.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgages.

STATE OF MICHICAN.—County of Wayne. In the matter of the estate of Bridget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the County of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the hignest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, A.D. 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (28) feet and eight (3) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said lot number nineteen (19) and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenue to the northeast corner aforesaid, thence westerly along the northerly line of said lot to he northey af each side to the northerly line of said lot to the northey feet. along the northerly line of said iot to the north-west corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and four inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number nine-teen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Ash Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan.

EDWARD McGINNIS, Executor.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been this day filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots sin (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Miltary Reserve, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founded on said petition will be made to such Court on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1834, for an order vacating all that portion of Beeson Avenue lying north of the southerly line of lots four (4) and five (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an alley lying between lots four (4) and five (5) and lot six (6) in said block six (6), as shown on said plat.

MARGARET A. RUSSELL.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1894.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Attorney for Petitioners.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior Court of Detroit. In Chancery.
Wilhelmine Garnscharowsky, Complainant, vs...
Gustave Garnscharowsky, Defendant.
At a session of the said Court held at the Court.
Room in the City of Detroit, August 30th, 1884.
Present, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of said Wilhelmine Garnscharowsky, the complainant in the above entitled cause, that the present residence and whereabouts of the said defendant is not known to said complainant, and on motion of William Look, solicitor and of counsel for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause within five (5) months from the date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
P. Judge of said Court.

PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will belp all to re money right away that anything else in this rid. Fortunes await the workers absolutely no. Atonce address Twu & Co Augusta, Maine

(Continued from first page.)

is destined in the near future to be one of denesee's best.

E. D. Dickinson took up our time for two hours, telling us of his pioneer life, his farm, stock, buildings, work he has done, and although he owns 150 acres at least worth \$60 per acre, "can't afford" to take an agricultural paper published in his own State. We leave him, and waste but a drop of printer's ink to his

Hon. S. R. Billings is a name well known in the annals of Republican political history in this State. We find him at home, an earnest farmer and worker, ewning a magnificent farm of 127 acres, nicely rolling, well watered, ditched, tiled and drained, a pleasant home, where house and lawn are grand with blooming plants, yielding rich perfume. He kindly shows us around the farms and barns. We see the Minneapolis, with which he had just cut 20 acres of grain in one day, the Moses wagon, the grade bay Clyde and Percheron horses, and the well arranged barns, where sheep are wintered, fed and fattened, and think that nothing in legislative life at Lansing could tempt us from it if we owned it.

S. D. Smith has placed many improve. ments and expended many hours of hard work on his 80 acre farm of pine land in the last eight years, and as we look from his front yard, we see many blackened scarred ones still remaining, and rearing their tops heavenward, but sure are we that such men as Smith will soon have them out of sight. He has a fine herd of Berkshires, some very nice high grade cows, having used sires from Mr. Good's herd for several years.

H. Southworth, of Rogersville, if he had bought or could add one acre more to his farm, would have an even hundred. but as it is there are but 99. We were pleased with its outlook, its general evenness and productiveness, and the thriftness of its owner, for his house, barns, fences and general stock of grades. showed a master's hand. His eight acres

Jacob Kurtz of Geneseeville, farms i on a much more extensive scale, for he owns and works 430 acres of land, of which every one that is cleared, can be driven over either on mower or self binder, and nearly all can be seen from his house. He is one of the enterprising farmers in these parts-that is, he raises large crops of grain, more bushels to the acre than any of his neighbors, and as of wheat, all hard labor till the crop is placed in the elevators, thought that his lot might be smoother, easier, with less laborious hours, if he would turn his attention to the raising of cattle and sheep, if not for dairy products and wool, for beef and mutton.

The next farm visited was that of D. H. Seeley, of Mt. Morris, which is at present carried on by the stirring son, M. L. Seeley. The farm is a magnificent one. and as we stroll over a portion of its 320 acres, and note its rolling fields, are told of its rich yields of hav and grain, of the heavy growth of timber that once covered it, see its adaptability for a stock farm, we think of the good judgment of the elder Mr. Seely, who came to what is now Flint in 1836, when there were but seven houses and ten families there, and shortly after selected this farm as his home for many years. To show its fertility, 2211 bushels of wheat was raised in one year from five acres when competing for a State premium. We find field of corn here of the Golden Beauty variety, that promises a handsome crop if frost lets it alone. To us it is a new variety, but the seed and description will be advertised in columns of the FARMER in time for next year's planting. A fine lot of high grade Shorthorns are found in stock, : s they are using best sires to be had. Their young thoroughbred Shorthorn roan bull is one and a half years old, is called Sultan, was got by Atheltane 6th, out of a dam that traces to imp. Pansy, by Blaize (76). The Poland-Chinas and Wyandottes are well bred and likely. This farm was formerly a favorite Indian camping ground, and many relics have been found that show a striking contrast between its past and present.

Charles M. Begole's 400 acre farm is

about one mile from Genesee postoffice. It, or a portion of it, was first settled upon by his father, the present Governor of Michigan, which he helped clear, and where his pioneer life is held sacred, as he tells of its history. The farm is very level, has a fine house of rather ancient style, but homelike, good and extensive barns, and many of the surroundings of suburban outlook. The specialty is wheat and corn, large returns of which are annual, as the whole farm has been underdrained. Every portion of it presents a look of careful culture, the fences in good condition, the orchards well trimmed, no liquid manure wasting by trickling from the barnyard out into the rivulets that flow into larger streams, carrying the richest treasures of the farm away, and scattering it where it is forever lost. We notice a pair of Percheron two-year-old stallions, well matched in color and size, weighing 2,620 lbs., sired by imp. Vladimir, out of Canadian dams. They took first in their class at the Genesee County fair last year, first at the Northeastern, and can take it again if showed. We also see a flock of 320 grade Merinos, and 100 lambs from registered rams, using stock ram bred by J. N. Neasmith, of Vicksburg, Mich., also some high grade Shorthorns and Herefords from high bred sires. We also see 30 acres of the best stand of corn, and 25 of oats equal to the best, the former from land only stumped from the pine last year. There were 160 acres of meadow land, and 45 of wheat cut this year. There is a grand shade of maples around the house, the three tenant houses are filled by contented workmen and their families, the fields laid out square, and their rich yields fill the pocketbook of their young and enterprising owner.

drive out to Flushing, a distance of 10 are fully developed and ready to start on miles, and 75 from Detroit. This is one their journey of transformation. In

of the handsomest villages in the county, was first settled in 1833, has a population of 700, good residences, business blocks and churches, one bank, solid in its capital and confidence, one bright newsy weekly paper, published by A. E. Ransom and called the "Flushing Observer, good water power furnished by the Flint River, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. It only needs a railroad to make an outlet for the produce and coal that can be found here in inexhaustible quantities. John Rowe, four miles out, has a good farm of 140 acres which he settled upon many years ago, and which has required much hard work to bring to its present condition. The buildings are neat and tidy, and order in all things is the rule. The little feed mill, with its single run of stones, is a convenience found upon but few farms. Attention for several years has been here devoted to good cattle, a Shorthorn bull having been kept for several years. In March, 1884, Mr. R. purchased from James Moore of Milford, Mich., the six year old thoroughbred Shorthorn cow Uhlena, who was bred by D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti. She was

got by Mazurka Prince 17728, out of Blanche by Col. Welsh 11537, running to in June 1884, of same party, the five year old red Clarabel 2d, (bred to Gloster Wild Eyes) got by Plumwood Lad K. 24322, out of Clarabel by Col. Welsh 11537, tracing to imp. Victoria by Swiss Boy (12164). The three year old red Maria Theresa 3d, was got by Plumwood Lad K., out of Maria Theresa, tracing to imp. Victoria also. Claribel 3d was calved in March 1884, got by Wilton 41303 out of Clarabel 2d, and like the two last mentioned, was bred by Emily Everett of Northville, Mich. This is the nucleus of a herd that will be added to still more by birth and purchase. There is also in stock a young grade Holstein bull and a flock of 75 Merino sheep.

In close contiguity to this farm is that of the son, John H. Rowe, who has a splendid one of 90 acres, very productive and also well; worked. The brick house of apple orchard, of choice varieties, was built three years ago, is stylish and were thrifty in appearance and promises well arranged, while the barns and other I buildings are substantial. Here we find a grand good Shorthorn bull, a credit to his breeder and present owner, and his services are appreciated by the farmers near here. He is called Bell Duke of Milford, is red with white marks, was calved March, 1882, and bred by James Moore, Milford. He was sired by Duke of Lexington 35163; dam, 9th Bell Duchess of Plumwood, by Don Louanjo 7840, tracing to imp. Filbert by Cleveland Lad we think of the hard labor to raise a crop (3408). The balance of the cattle are high grades, while the horses and cattle show good breeding.

### Stock Notes.

THE attention of our readers is called to the dvertisement of the sale of Whitfield Short horns, by auction, on Thursday, October 9th at the farm of Mr. Wm. Whitfield & Son, near Waterford, Oakland County, this State. The stock to be offered cor sists of drafts from the nerds of Wm. Whitfield & Son, Daniel Whitfield. Pontiac, and Thomas W. Whitfield. Waterford. Messrs. John Foster & Son, of Pontiac, will officiate as auctioneers. The catalogue of sale, compiled by Mr. Thomas F. Sotham, gives a full and complete history of the breeding of the stock to be sold, and also of the herds in which they were bred. The three herds represented all trace to the same foundation stock.

AT the Illinois State Fair, last week, Mrs. Ann Newton, of Pontiac, this State, was an exhibitor of mutton sheep, and secured two rst and two second premiums, with strong

# Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Catile and their Diseases," "Sheep, roins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Raey," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Fallman. No questions will be answered by nati unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given in standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 301 First Street, Detroit.

## Grubs in Sheep.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, '84. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-Can you tell what ails my sheep? They discharge a good deal from the nose; they snort and blow their noses a good deal, as if they were trying to blow something out and could not. Some of them act as if they had caught a hard cold, and can hardly breathe through the nose. What they discharge is of a lightish color, and at times is thin like water. They have been troubled most for about four weeks, during that time I have tarred them once, and given them copperas lb.; soda, one pound; salt, one peck, to 00 sheep. They have salt and good well 200 sheep. They have salt and good well water when they want it. Are housed through all the storms and nights, only when it has been very warm. They are registered Merinos. Is it common for sheep to throw the grub from the nose at this time of the year? I had partly laid it to this cause, thinking that was what ailed my sheep, although I am not a believer in grub in the head, for I think it is as natural for them to be there as bots in horses, or grubs in the backs of cattle. If you can come to any conclusion from this poor description, you will confer a great favor by answering through the FARMER. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Sneezing in sheep may be caused from an attack of catarrh, but at this season of the year, the presence of the larvæ of the Estrus Ovis or sheep bot, will justify your diagnosis. The parent fly usually commences its work in the month of July, at which time a little pine tar smeared on the nose and repeatedly renewed until the middle of September, is the best preventive known. Applied after the ova has been deposited. it will not prevent the development of the grub. This tiny creature while making its way up the nostrils causes slight irritation of the mucus membrane; arriving at its winter quarters in the frontal sinuses the irritation is temporarily increased and sneezing is the effect, but the grub is rarely expelled, as the arrangement of the sinuses with their several compartments is a successful protection against their At Flint Mr. Good leaves us, and we dislodgement. The following spring they

answer to the question, "Is it common for sheep to throw the grub from the nose at this season of the year?" Answer: The grub may be expelled from the nostrils at this time by very violent sneezing, but as it is very small it escapes notice. In the spring when they are leaving their winter abode, then expulsions may readily be detected. You are right when you say, "I think it is as natural for them to be there as it is for bots in the horse." The frontal sinuses n sheep are the natural habitation for the larvæ of the Estrus Ovisor sheep bot; and the stomach of the horse is the natural habitation of the Estrus Equi, or horse bot. Each is guided by in stinct in finding the winter home, and by the same mysterious power to leave it in

### COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 16, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,866 bbls. gainst 2.061 the previous week, and 3,139 bbls. for orresponding week last year. Shipments, 8,855 bbls. Very little being done, and the market is imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor 9592; and dull, weak and lower. Values are very irregular, and purchasers only take what they need for the noment. Quotations yesterday were as follows: 

 Michigan white wheat, choice
 \$4 00
 24 25

 Michigan white wheat, roller process
 4 55
 34 75

 Michigan white wheat, patents
 5 55
 36 60

 Minnesotas, bakers
 5 85
 36 60

 Minnesotas, patents
 6 35
 36 30

 Rye
 3 75

Wheat.—The market yesterday was fairly ctive at a shade better prices than at the close on Saturday. Other markets showed the same characteristics. At the close quotations on cash wheat were as follows: No. 1 white, 78%c; No. 2 red, 0%c; No. 3 do., 72%c. In futures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, September, 781/6c; October, 7916c; November, 80c; No. 2 red, Septem ber 8014: October, 8014c; November, 81c.

Corn .- Offerings light and market neglected, No. 2 would probably bring 58%@54c per bu., and

Oats - Market very quiet and trade confined to the local demand. No. 2 white are quoted at 30%c, light mixed at 28%c; and No. 2 mixed at 261/2c. On the street farmers realize 26@30c per

Barley.-Nothing doing. Quoted at \$1 25@ 40 per cental for State. The Chicago market is teady at 65c per bu, for No. 2 western.

Feed.—Inactive for want of stock; demand cood; bran could be placed at \$12@12 50; coarse iddlings are nominal at \$19 50@13, and fine feed at \$15@17; corn meal is quiet at \$22 for coarse and t \$26@27 for fine.

Butter—A little better feeling prevails on good

able butter, and 18@19c is paid for stock of that description. Creamery is firm at 23@25c. Ordiary stock is dull at 14@17c per D. Cheese .- Market steady and firm. Full cream

tate ranges at about 10@101/2c per lb. Part skims are selling at 5@7c: Ohio full creams at 10@1016c. Eggs .- Market doing better and firm at 16c per Dried Apples .- Dried apples are dull at 5@

16c B b. for new fruit. Honey .- Market dull at 13@15c per lb., the tter price for fine white comb.

Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33@35c % to in ock, and 28@30c from first hands Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are

Potatoes .- Demand limited and 35c for carloads is about all that can be realized. Farmers realize 35@33c per bu, for small lots on the street. Small Fruits.-Grapes in fair supply at 4@50 per lb. for Concords, and 8c for Delawares. ranberries are offering at \$4 50 per crate choice Cape Cod fruit. Lake Superior whortle berries are selling at \$2 50 per bu.

Apples.-Are dull and the supply exceeds the emands of the trade; the market is slow at from \$1 25@150 per barrel, and only small lots are

Peaches,-Receipts and supplies have been fair, and the market quiet. Choice Crawfords are eld at about \$4 per bushel, or at that rate. No Michigan peaches are offered.

Pears.-Supplies to-day have been limited, and the demands of the trade poorly met. Choice per bbl., or at that rate.

Plums.-Are scarce, and choice invoices of blue plums would command \$2 50@3 per bushel. A ew have been offered to-day at \$1 per basket Melons.—Offerings of watermelons are light and demands are limited; a few are moving at \$16; nutmegs are quiet at \$5@8; fancy stock would

command better prices. Clover Seed .- Some sales have been made on basis of \$4 65 per bu., but as demands are light as yet, the market is dull. November delivery is noted at \$4 60@4 65.

Vegetables .- Orders are being supplied at the ollowing rates: Cabbages, \$2 50@3 per 100; beets and turnips, \$1 40@1 50 per bbl; corn, 8c; tonatoes, 40@45c per bu.; celery, 15@20c per bunch Timothy Seed .- Quiet at \$1 55@1 60 per bu Poultry.-Live spring chickens are in demand at about 11c, and other fowls at 9@10c; receipts

are light. favor buyers: smoked meats firm and unchanged

mess and dried beef unchange	d,	Qu	otal	ior	as in	ı
this market are as follows:						
Mess, new		00				
Family do			0	18	50	
Clear do	19			20		
Lard in tierces, per B		79	60		7%	
Lard in kegs, per D		8	0		81/2	í
Hams, per Ib		133			14	
Shoulders, per b		81	60		8%	
Choice bacon, per D			0		11	
Extra Mess beef, per bl	11	50	0	12	00	
Tallow, per Ib			a		5%	
Dried beef, per b		15	0		1516	
HayThe following is a recor	rd c	of t	he s	ale	s at	

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—16 loads: Threat \$17, \$16and \$14 50; two at \$16 50, \$15 and \$14; one at \$12. Tuesday.—25 loads: Seven at \$14; six at \$15; five at \$16; two at \$17; one at \$17 50, \$16 50, \$14 50, \$13 and \$11 50. Wednesday.—15 loads: Four at \$15; threa at \$16; two at \$15 50 and \$14; one at \$14 50, \$13 50, \$13 and \$12. Thursday.—25 loads: Seven at \$16, six at \$15;

\$13 and \$12.
Thursday—25 loads: Seven at \$16, six at \$15; five at \$14; two at \$14 75; one at \$17, \$15 50, \$14 50, \$18 50 and \$13.
Friday.—25 loads: Ten at \$14; three at \$16, \$15 and \$14; two at \$15 50, \$18 50 ard \$12.
Saturday.—35 loads: Ten at \$15; eight at \$13; three at \$16 and \$14; two at \$15 50, \$18 50 ard \$10; one at \$16 50, \$15 75, \$18 50 and \$11 50.

## · LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports of the liv

stock markets east and west for Monday, Sept CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 6,000; demand active and prices 10 cents per hundred higher. Hogs, receipts 8,000; market dull and closed 10 cent

BUFFALO. - Cattle, receipts 955; market active and 15@25 cents higher on good grades; common unchanged. Sheep, receipts 5,000; market fairly active and a shade higher. Hogs, receipts 7,000; demand good, and sales at an advance of 5@10

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Sept. 13, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yards

THE TOHOWING MOLE ME	recerbes	OR STODE	Jaras
	No.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ann Arbor			54
Brighton			50
lyde	14		95
Jyuc		200	
Chelses		205	77
aro	48		
Dexter	25	210	
D., G. & M. R	. 53	370	284
Saton Rapids		0.0	225
		* 11	
Sagle	. 42	44	17
Plint		356	
owerville	19	171	42
rass Lake			53
		***	99
rand Blanc		***	***
Frand Ledge	. 106	24	105
lighland	. 21	108	
Howell	96		60
ackson	. 20		
			87
eslie	. 10		60

Laingsburg		1
Mt. Pleasant 50		
Milford		
Mason 25		
Millington 33		
Metamora	98	
Morehall		
Marshall		
Novi		
Oxford	*** *	
Okemos 22		
Portland 21		1
Pontiac		
Plymouth		
Romeo 45	117	
Rochester	***	
Saline	77	
Salam 0	**	
Salem 2		
Saginaw 60		
Vassar 24		
Williamston 22		
Ypsilanti		
		-
Total 735	1,775	2,5

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yard numbered 735 head, against 414 last week. There were only two loads of western cattle on sale, but several of the wholesale dealers got their supply from there, so that they were not buyers in this market. The receipts were generally of poor quality, the best going east in first hands. The market opened up rather slow for butchers' stock, and sellers had some difficulty in getting last week's rates. For stockers of which there was a large supply, the market was active, and full last week's rates were paid for them. The folowing were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Culver sold Shields 12 stockers av 660 lbs at \$3 50, and 4 fair butchers' steers to Oberhoff av \$3 50, and 4 fair outchers sectors as \$4.

Patton sold Ross 21 stockers av 710 lbs at \$3 40, and 4 fair oxen av 1,575 lbs at \$4.

John Devine sold Shields 15 feeders av 968 lbs at \$4.

Nott sold Shields 6 stockers av 736 lbs at \$3 75.

Culver sold Fileschman 5 tockers av 680 lbs st \$290; 2 bulls av 950 lbs at \$240, and a coarse cow weigning 1,050 lbs at \$275. \$2.90; 2 bulls av 950 lbs at \$2.40, and a coarse cow weighing 1,050 lbs at \$2.75. Maudlin sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 7.73 lbs at \$3.50, and 6 stockers to Snields av 666 lbs at \$3.50. Lathrop sold Shields 6 stockers av 735 lbs at \$3.65, and 2 av 540 lbs at \$3. McCafferty sold Fileschman 7 stockers av 690 lbs at \$2.85 Ramsey sold Burt Spencer 17 stockers av 776

sseman sold John Downs a mixed lot of head of thin butchers' stock av 902 lbs at \$3 55 Major sold Shields 20 stockers av 654 lbs at

\$3 60.

Bunnell sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 10 heat of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3 50; a coarse cow weighing 1,090 lbs at \$3, and 3 bulls sv 770 lbs at \$2 50.

McMulln sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' s ock av 694 lbs at \$3 40.

Bunnell sold Shields 6 stockers av 650 lbs at \$3 60. Marshall sold Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of

Marshall sold Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of fair but hers' stock av 783 lbs at \$2.75, and 4 stockers to Flieschman av 540 lbs at \$2.90, Capwell solc George Wreford 10 fair butchers' cows and heifers av 837 lbs at \$3.75.

Bunnell sold Flieschman 5 stockers av 608 lbs \$2.90.

Major sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$3.70.

Baker sold McGee a mixed lot of 32 head of thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3.60.

Stevens sold Shields 15 feeders av 950 lbs at \$4. Cheeseman sold John Robinson 3 bulls av 1,023 lbs at \$2.70.

Newton sold C Roe 3 fair butchers' cows av

Newton sold C Roe 3 fair butchers' cows av 1,110 lbs at \$3 65, and a cow and a steer av 1,125 bs at \$4 10.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,775, against 3,530 last week. The sheep market ruled fairly active, the demand being principally for ship The receipts all changed hands at prices that did not vary materially from those of las

Webb sold Young 75 av 77 lbs at \$2 75 Webb sold Young 75 av 77 lbs at \$2 75.
Culver sold Andrews 117 av 76 lbs at \$3.
McHugh sold Ellis 30 av 75 lbs at \$3.75.
Lathrop sold John Downs 103 av 83 lbs at \$3 10.
Cooper sold John Downs 80 av 83 lbs at \$3 12½.
Clark sold John Downs 88 av 73 lbs at \$3 12½.
Judson sold John Downs 88 av 73 lbs at \$3.25.
Shelton sold John Downs 183 av 82 lbs at \$3.25.
Beach sold John Robinson 171 av 69 lbs at \$2.50.
Validated Downs 75 as 84 lbs at \$3.20. Knight sold Downs 75 av 84 lbs at \$5 Sheiton sold Downs 75 av 84 lbs at \$3 1214. Sheiton sold Downs 72 av 81 lbs at \$3 20. Raywalt sold Downs 211 av 80 lbs at \$3. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,277, against ,383 last week. The hot weather of the past week, has had a depressing effect on the market. and the decline was felt here to the extent of 2 @30 cents, as compared with the prices of lest veek. The market ruled active at the decline and the larger part of the receipts changed hands. ackers being the principal buyers.

Parsons sold Webb 53 av 230 lbs at \$5 55. Sly sold Webb 52 av 210 lbs at \$5 50. Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 178 av 187 lbs t \$5 50.

Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 178 av 18t at \$5 50.

Ramsey sold Rauss 16 av 122 lbs at \$4 50.

McCafferty sold Webb 15 av 247 lbs at \$5 50.

McCafferty sold Webb 15 av 247 lbs at \$5 50.

McCafferty sold Bizley 19 áv 223 lbs at \$5 50.

Stabler sold Rauss 54 av 234 lbs at \$6 10.

Bush sold Webb 73 av 177 lbs at \$5.

Pickering sold Webb 60 av 204 lbs at \$5 50.

Giddings sold Webb 60 av 194 lbs at \$5 55.

Spencer sald Bigl-y 85 av 186 lbs at \$5 12½.

McHagh sold Rauss 88 av 163 lbs at \$5 30.

Harger sold C Roe 44 av 194 lbs at \$5 30.

Harger sold C Roe 44 av 194 lbs at \$4 50.

Harger sold C Roe 44 av 194 lbs at \$4 55.

Patton sold Webb 79 av 215 lbs at \$5.

Williams sold Webb 53 av 184 lbs at \$4 55.

Williams sold Webb 53 av 184 lbs at \$5 55.

Beach sold Webb 53 av 184 lbs at \$5 55.

Lucy sold Hammond 60 av 205 lbs at \$5.

Nils sold Webb 44 av 192 lbs at \$5.

Allen sold Webb 44 av 192 lbs at \$5.

Allen sold Webb 44 av 186 lbs at \$5.

Allen sold Webb 44 av 186 lbs at \$5.

Allen sold Webb 44 av 186 lbs at \$5.

Allen sold Webb 44 av 186 lbs at \$5.

Bartholemew sold Webb 57 av 187 lbs at \$5.

Bartholemew sold Webb 57 av 183 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 42 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 44 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Bartholemew sold Webb 57 av 183 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 44 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 144 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 144 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 144 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 144 av 173 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold S av 184 lbs at \$5.

Evans sold C Roe 144 av 173 lbs at \$5.

White sold Rauss 45 av 129 lbs at \$4.75.

### King's Yards, Monday, Sept. 15, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 400 head of cattle on sale. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the demand for butchers stock was active at prices 10@15 cents higher than those of Saturday. For stockers, of which there were a good many on sale, there was a fair demand at former quotations.

Burt Spencer sold John Wreford 10 thin butchers' heifers av 784 lbs at \$3 65, and 4 to H Roe av

ers' heifers av 784 lbs at \$3 65, and 4 to H Roe av 617 lbs at \$3 85.
Wietzel sold H Roe a mixed lot of 24 head of thin butchers' stock av 698 lbs at \$550.
Anstey sold H. Roe a mixed lot of 29 head of thin butchers' stock av 788 lbs at \$3 60.
Smith sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$3 55, and 4 stockers to Flieschman av 517 lbs at \$3.5, and 4 stockers to Flieschman av 517 lbs at \$3.5.
Webster sold H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 844 lbs at \$3 65.
Oberhoff sold Kno h 7 fair butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$4 35, and 5 to Gentuer av 922 lbs at \$4 40.
Newton sold Hersch 2 fair butchers' heifers av 770 lbs at \$4. Newton sold Hersch 2 fair butchers' helfers av 770 lbs at \$4.

Beardslee sold Hersch 9 fair butchers' steers and helfers av 900 lbs at \$4 25.

Brown sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' helfers av 756

Brown sold Kratt Stair Dutchers' neiters av 100 lbs at \$425.
Purdy sold Seager 4 thin butchers' heifers av 680 lbs at \$3 70:
Newton sold Heutter a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 898 lbs at \$3 85.
Flieschman sold Shields 3 feeders av 1,010 lbs

Flieschman sold Shields 3 feeders av 1,010 lbs at \$4.

Beardslee sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 736 lbs at \$355, and a bull weighing 940 lbs at \$3.

Carr sold Shields 5 feeders av 800 lbs at \$3 80, and a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock to Marshick av 704 lbs at \$3.50.

Newton sold Flieschman 4 stockers av 532 lbs at \$3. at \$3.
Oberhoff sold Shields 3 stockers av 786 lbs at Si 50.

Purdy sold Meldrum a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 776 lbs at \$3 65.

H Roe sold Shields 4 feeders av 907 lbs at \$4.

Smith sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$3 65.

Carr sold Meyers a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$3 80.

Camp sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$3 25.

Brown sold Shields 10 feeders av 800 lbs at \$3 60.

Wallace sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 794 lbs at \$3 60. Camp sold John Devine 30 stockers av 567 lbs at \$3 05. Puriy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 761 lbs at \$3 65.

SHEEP.

fuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday fat cattle vold at an advance of 5@10 cents per hundred, this being follo wed by another advance of 5 @10 cents on Friday on all grades, The feeling was strong on Saturday, and the market closed firm at the following

QUOTATIONS: 

McCafferty soid Flieschman 7 stockers av 690 lbs at \$2.85

Ramsey sold Burt Spencer 17 stockers av 776 lbs at \$3.60.

Breauahan sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 685 lbs at \$3.55.

Clark sold John Downs a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock aw 691 lbs at \$3.45.

Nott sold John Downs 5 fair butchers' helfers av 848 lbs at \$4.294.

Ramsey sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 914 lbs at \$4.5

Stevens sold Purdy a mixed lot of 26 head of thin butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.55.

Pickering sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.55.

Pickering sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.55.

Bresnahan sold Ross a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.55.

Pickering sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.55.

Bresnahan sold Ross a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers stock av 7.60 lbs at \$3.55.

Bullard.

CATTLE—Receipts 9,207, against 9,503 the previous week. Monday the receipts or cattle were very heavy, ever 250 car loads 8cing on sale. The market opened up slow and prices on all grades of butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.55.

of butchers' stock, and shipping cattle fully 15@ 25 cents per hundred lower than those of the Monday previous. Three-fourths of the receipts was made up of common grades, fair to medium shipping cattle did not exceed 60 car loads. Choice to best steers brought 5 85@6 35; good \$5 45@5 75; fair to medium, \$5@5 40. Butchers stock sold at \$3 65@4 25, according to quality. Stockers were in large supp y, and sold at a de cline of 25@40 ce ts, ranging from \$3 35@1. The fresh arrivals were light on Tuesday, but there was a farther decline of 10@15 cents. The market steadied up a little on Wednesday, and there was a better feeling. Of Michigan cattle, 26 steers av 944 lbs sold at \$4 80; 67 stockers av 532 lbs a \$3 3714; 20 do av 890 lbs at \$4 15; 16 do av 853 lbs at \$3.75; 20 do av 912 lbs at \$3.87; 32 do av 656 lb; at \$8.50; 28 do av 825 lbs at \$3.70; 53 do av 668 lb; at \$3.25; 20 do av 866 lbs at \$4; 83 do av 652 lbs at \$3.55; 57 feeders av 915 lbs at \$4.

QUOTATIONS:

\$4 15; 90 do av 70 lbs at \$4 60.

Hoss.—Receipts, 29,900, against 31,825, the previous week. The hog market for the three days of the week, was an unsatisfactory one for sellers, prices declining a point or two each day, amounting to 30@40 cents per hundred up to Wednesday. At teclose, good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5.75 @5.90; fair do, \$5.50@5.65; medium grades, fair to choice, \$6@6.20; good to extra heavy, \$6.25@6.40; grassers, \$4.60%5.25; pigs, common to choice, \$3.50@4; skips and culls, \$4@4.50.

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## PROF. R. JENNINGS' COLIC MIXTURE



201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

outchers' stock;av 701 108 at \$300. Camp sold Stucker a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stockjav 732, lbs at \$320. Brown sold Suncker a mixed lot of 13 head of hin butchers' stock av 652 lbs at \$350.

### Chicago

CATTLE.—Receipts 34,496, against 34,973 the prerious week. Shipments 13,041. The cattle man ket opened up on Tuesday with 6,964 head on sale There was only a small supply of good prime shipping cattle offered and for these sales were readily made at previous prices. While this was the case with fat cattle, lower grades were exceedingly dull and 25 cents per hundred lower. Sales were at \$3 75 for thin rough grassers, up to \$6.80 for prime shipping steers, the bulk going at \$4.50@6.20. The supply of native butchers' stock was heavy, and sales were made at \$2 40@
4 25 for poor to choice cows, and fleshy little steers at \$3 75@4 25. The market ruled quite steady or

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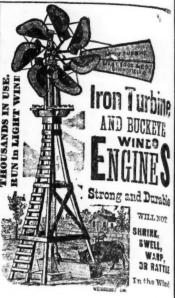
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Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved scap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the obier, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wing them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stai ned spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil so to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang todry. Bo not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for furber boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler. The same boiling water may be used for furber boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the bost disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rubit out. You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace and lace curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, rinse thoroughly, press carefully between the folds of a towel, roll in a dry towel, and iron between pieces of old flannel. Soak curtains so to 30 minutes and boil 5 to 20 minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

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pet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

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